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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Hints of 'Anschluss' Abound As Vienna Faces Growing Pressure of Reich and Italy

Schuschnigg Government Crumbling as Main Supports Fail

See British Shift Toward Germany

Economically, Present Rulers Have Succeeded, But Public Lacks Confidence

In view of the increasing reports of a new move for Austrian Anschluss with Germany within the past three weeks, the following article on conditions which might bring security to Austria are of special interest.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, May 13—Austria has felt insecure since the close of the World War, but never so insecure as during recent weeks. The Chancellor, Kurt Schuschnigg himself, has just pointed out that this nervousness "has reached a state of hysteria." It is due both to internal and external reasons.

Austria is a long, narrow wedge driven between two very powerful and aggressive states, both of which seem recently to have become more powerful and more aggressive. Italy, after her victories in Ethiopia, represents a greater international force than at any time in modern history. Germany, also, during the last two years, has successfully passed from one aggression to another and is a much greater power in Europe than at any time since the World War.

Await Hitler's Move

It is not unnatural for the Austrians to believe—some with dread and others with joy—that Adolf Hitler's next move may be an attempt to make Austria National Socialist. Most Austrians go to bed and get up in anticipation of such an eventuality.

With a powerful, expansive Italy [illegible] northeast and a powerful, expansive Germany looking southeast, Austria is naturally uneasy.

In addition, the Hapsburg question is not at rest. Archduke Otto's return is by no means excluded.

And, in the face of all this, the attitude of Great Britain does not seem quite certain. She appears to be rather favoring Germany as opposed to Italy, and seems also not indisposed toward a return of the Hapsburgs.

Internal Troubles

The internal situation is no less uncertain than the external. Not only is the government unsupported by most of the people, but very serious discord exists within its own ranks. Furthermore, a flood of rumors concerning alleged fraud, favoritism and abuse of funds pours over the country. So the Government lacks unity, authority and prestige.

Economically and financially the regime is doing comparatively well. It has not brought prosperity, but it has averted disaster and has increased economic stability. The Austrian schilling is secure, the state budget is almost balanced, and production, along with trade, tends to increase. A number of ministers, including Chancellor Schuschnigg, are very conscientious, scrupulous and hard working.

Not Popular

However, the Government does not inspire confidence nor enjoy popularity. It is completely autocratic in its methods, has suppressed all expression of public opinion, outlawed all parties and antagonized most classes of the population, especially the workers. Worst of all, it is equivocal and undecided, and is continually making promises which it does not carry out.

The efforts and measures of its more democratic members are continually frustrated by the more conservative and aggressive Heimwher, led by the Vice-Chancellor, Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg. There is confusion, both in the Cabinet and among the people, a great abundance of conflicting speeches and little constructive activity.

Contradictions

In Vienna it is not known definitely how the Government stands in relation to Herr Hitler's Germany, to a unified national army, to private armies, to the labor movement, to restoration of the Hapsburgs, or even to the building up of a corporative state. The Chancellor's friends say one thing and the Vice-Chancellor's another. Naturally, in all this confusion, rumors are rife and there are cases of flagrant corruption.

Most Austrians now favor Austria's independence. Although shortly after the World War more than 90 per cent in certain districts voted for an "Anschluss" with Germany, most would now vote against it.

But this Government, by its dictatorial methods, has completely failed to become the leader of the real, patriotic sentiment. It has

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Triple Alliance Revival Is Hinted

By the Associated Press

Geneva, May 13

WHETHER Benito Mussolini and Italy will resign from the League of Nations and join forces with Adolf Hitler and Germany worried diplomats today.

Well-informed Italians said the possibility that Italy would resign from the League, following the example of Germany, should not be excluded as a possibility.

Such an act, political observers surmised, would mean the political alignment of Europe in two camps, and might even bring about the resuscitation of the famous "Triple Alliance"—the military association of Germany, Italy and the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

N. Y. City Trades Lining Up Jobs For 175,000 on Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—More than 100 trade associations in New York City are today lined up by the Public Works Administration in a move to take 175,000 names off the relief workers' pay rolls, it was announced by Raymond Beck, director of the Administration's Bureau of Industrial Relations.

Mr. Beck said the co-operation of other industrial groups would be sought, so that the scheme could be put into full operation not later than Sept. 1.

As an aid to this co-operative reemployment campaign, the bureau has sent out more than 35,000 letters to business men informing them that the Works Progress Administration could supply workers for any job from common laborer to executive.

Mr. Beck said that 257 persons were placed in private employment in February, 362 in March, and 391 in April. Meanwhile the staff of his bureau, which originally stood at 147 workers, has been reduced to 20, he said.

Borah Trails Favorite Son 2 to 1 in Ohio

Roosevelt Piles Up Lead of 14 to 1 Over Breckinridge

Old Guard in Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—Another significant primary election, that in Ohio, appears on the strength of slowly counted returns to show the favorite-son ticket of Robert A. Taft soundly defeating the Borah ticket by about two to one. At the same time, President Roosevelt was running ahead of the protest candidacy of Col. Henry Breckenridge by some 14 to 1.

The results are shaping about as expected. In the Buckeye State Senator Borah's strength was not estimated to be particularly great, while Colonel Breckinridge had not made the active campaign there that he waged in Maryland.

Partial Ohio Returns

The Taft ticket simply pledges its candidates on the earliest ballots; later they will change to other contestants, and Gov. Alf M. Landon's managers expect to pick up a sizable proportion of the Ohio votes. Control of the delegation, however, is in the hands of old-line party managers, with former President Hoover's Postmaster-General, Walter F. Brown of Toledo, prominent in the list of successful delegates.

In 1594 of the State's 8579 precincts, Taft candidates had received 270,983 votes, while Borah candidates were taking 131,834 votes.

West Virginia

In 5981 of the State's precincts, which had reported on the presidential preference contest between President Roosevelt and Colonel Breckinridge, the Chief Executive had received 325,012 votes to 22,736 for Colonel Breckinridge.

In West Virginia President Roosevelt and Senator Borah received large "complimentary" votes in yesterday's primary, as the scattered returns came in. On the Democratic side, Mr. Roosevelt got 47,816 votes, and for the Republicans, Senator Borah took 19,364 in 534 precincts.

Senator Matthew M. Neely, running for the Democratic renomina-

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Premier

Wide World

Mustapha Nahas Pasha
Head of New Egyptian Government

Nationalists Get Control in New Egyptian Cabinet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 13—With Mustapha Nahas Pasha's accession to the premiership, Egypt's Wafd party comes out of its long period of opposition to control the Government. The elections of May 2 had given the Wafds, the nationalist party, an overwhelming majority.

With Premier Nahas are two outstanding Wafdist statesmen, Makram Ibeid, Minister of Finance, and Mahmoud Nokrashi Bey, Minister of Communications, who are expected to wield considerable influence in determining the new Government's policy.

The Wafdist cabinet will face one condition of Egyptian life that has been steadily calling for greater consideration from the governments, and that is the rapid tendency of the country to industrialization.

Industrial workers in Egypt are increasing in numbers as modern methods invade the ancient land. There are about 1,000,000 employed in various lines of manufacturing out of the nation's 15,000,000 population.

Customs returns, revealing increased imports of machinery and decreased imports of manufactured articles, emphasize the trend, and the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition recently held at Cairo provided visual evidence.

With no important minerals and practically no sources of power except that available in varying force at Assuan, more than 500 miles distant from Cairo, industry other than agriculture is an artificial development, induced by the rising standard of living resulting from education. Yet, it has been regarded as an economic necessity of the present day and a means of absorbing the ever-growing army of the unemployed.

In 1930 the Government instituted a Labor Office, which was followed by legislation regulating conditions of work for women and children and work in dangerous trades. The Government, through the Labor Office and the Higher Labor Council, now is studying the projects of laws regulating working hours, trade disputes and conciliation, and trade unions.

Manxmen Plan New 'Tea Party' As Tax Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, May 13—An Isle of Man "Tea Party" looms, reminiscent of Boston's famous harbor entertainment of a century and a half ago.

Tuppence a pound on tea is not a ruinous tax, neither is it to be accepted by Manxmen without protest. Especially since the Isle of Man enjoys comparative freedom from taxation. The only direct tax is on incomes. Most of the island's revenue is drawn from customs duties.

"Dump it into the harbor" is the proposal of Samuel Norris, a North Douglas member of the House of Keys, or ancient Parliament. He means cases of tea. The ceremony of protest is aimed, with considerable Manxist determination, for the date of May 23 when Home Secretary Sir John Simon is to pay a visit.

Unlike the Boston protest against a British tax on tea, imposed from London, the dissatisfied Manxmen are opposing an act of their own House of Keys. It is not "taxation without representation."

But in choosing to carry their protest to the British Home Secretary by the picturesque device of dumping tea into the harbor, the dissident Manxmen appear consciously following in the footsteps of approved revolutionary amenities.

Italy Avoids Final Break With League

Il Duce Believes Geneva Needs His Aid More Than He Needs Geneva's

Powers Weigh Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 13—It appears that Premier Benito Mussolini has decided to remain aloof from the League until sanctions are removed and the League recognizes that the Ethiopian question has been definitely settled by the annexation of Ethiopia to Italy. This is the interpretation given in well-informed Italian quarters to Baron Pompeo Aloisi's withdrawal from Geneva.

There is no rupture as yet between Italy and the League, although several influential members of the Fascist Party and the Grand Council are known to be in favor of a definite break with the institution which inspires them with so little confidence. Premier Mussolini, however, reserves the ultimate decision.

Prepared to Withdraw

Present indications are that Italy will quit the League in the near future unless the League changes its policy. The attitude of the League in the last two days and in particular the presence of Biaten Queta Woelte Mariam at the Council table has caused great indignation here. Italy had hoped that when the conflict would be over the justice of her cause would be recognized and Italy would be enabled to resume honorable co-operation with the League. Italy, it is pointed out, has shown her moderation in remaining a member of the body which condemned and boycotted her, but now she feels the League's conduct has exceeded the limits which Italy can tolerate. Her prestige and honor are hurt.

Duce Is Waiting

Yet Premier Mussolini apparently is willing to wait a little longer before taking an irrevocable decision. He is satisfied with the attitude taken by some of the South American countries and he is hopeful that their example will soon be followed by European nations.

There is therefore today only a temporary rupture between Italy and the League. This will become definitive if the League persists in its "intransigent" attitude.

GENEVA, May 13 (AP)—A widening chasm stretched today between the new Italian Empire and the League of Nations.

Italy matched yesterday's withdrawal of her Geneva delegation with a defiant, hands-off warning on Ethiopia.

An article entitled "America's League of Nations," by Maj. Clement R. Atlee, Labor leader in the British Commons, appears on page 1 of today's Weekly Magazine Section.

Duce's League Representative

Wide World

Baron Pompeo Aloisi
Known as One of Europe's Most Astute Statesmen, Who Has Just Been Recalled to Rome With the Italian Delegation

Relentless Drive of G-Men Smashes Kidnaping Racket; Federal Law Aids Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13 — The Federal Bureau of Investigation believes that the reign of the kidnaper in the American criminal underworld is over. A series of recent spectacular blows against the alleged perpetrators of kidnapings by the so-called "G-Men" is believed to have brought an end to this type of lawlessness, which had its start March 1, 1932, with the abduction of the Lindbergh baby from its home at Hopewell, N. J.

For the time, at any rate, J. Edgar Hoover, head of the F. B. I., points out that kidnaping has ceased. Springing from that original Lindbergh case there were a series of daring abductions, each one of which is now recorded by the bureau as solved, and each one of the "public enemies" alleged to have been involved either sentenced, executed, or waiting trial.

Federal Kidnaping Law

One of the direct results of the Lindbergh case was a federal kidnaping law, and a huge impetus to treat modern crime as an interstate rather than a local matter. Concurrently with this grew up the Federal Bureau of Investigation which for the first time gives the United States a national police force something resembling Scotland Yard.

Success in stamping out kidnaping is attributed by Mr. Hoover to implacable pursuit of criminals.

The record of F. B. I.'s success against major kidnapers follows:

1. Lindbergh Case — Bruno Richard Hauptmann arrested by G-men Sept. 19, 1934; subsequently executed.

2. Charles F. Urschel, kidnaped July 22, 1933. Within 90 days 16 persons had been convicted, ultimately increased to 20, with three in custody waiting trial. Investigation in this case covered 23 states.

Karpis and Campbell

3. Edgar G. Bremer, kidnaped Jan. 17, 1934, released on $200,000 ransom. Alvin Karpis, arrested May 1, 1936; and Harry Campbell, May 7, 1936, are believed to have been perpetrators of this crime.

4. George Weyerhaeuser kidnaped May 24, 1935; released after payment of $200,000 ransom, Metz Waley and wife, two of the perpetrators, were arrested two weeks later and are serving sentences; William Mohan, arrested May 7, 1936, on same crime, and sentenced to 60-year term two days later. Over $142,000 of ransom recovered.

5. Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll kidnaped, October, 1934; Thomas H. Robinson Jr., arrested May 11, charged with the crime.

Record of Convictions

The record shows that since passage of the federal kidnaping law, 142 of the kidnapers involved in 62 cases have been convicted; 29 received life sentences; four were executed; two were lynched; three killed themselves; six were murdered and five were killed while resisting arrest, the remainder receiving sentences approximating 2000 years. Twenty-three persons are now in custody awaiting trial and sentence.

With kidnaping temporarily ended, the federal agents have turned the attention of their increased force to other major crimes where they have authority.

France and U. S. Clear Road For Freer Trading

Trade Agreement Details Show Marked Concessions by Each

Big Benefits Seen

Washington Cuts Tariff and Paris Eases Its Restrictive Quotas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—Terms of the new reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and France—the first comprehensive trade pact concluded between the two nations in 158 years—were made public by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, here today and hailed by him as "a long onward stride" toward elimination of stifling world trade barriers.

The agreement was signed May 6, but its details were kept secret until today. It is the thirteenth concluded by the State Department under the Trade Agreements Act—cornerstone of Secretary Hull's foreign trade policy. While it is not expected to have the dollar value to trade of previous agreements concluded with Canada, Cuba and Brazil, it is considered at the State Department a greater accomplishment in view of the particular difficulties involved in any trade arrangement between the United States and France.

Based on Stable Currency

It is the first reciprocal agreement concluded with one of the great European powers and probably the only one possible under existing conditions of currency restrictions and restrictive trade policies. It is predicated on "stability in fact" between the franc and dollar and provides for termination by either party should there be a sudden change in the value of the currency of the other.

In making the agreement public Secretary Hull emphasized "the long and difficult negotiations" which preceded its conclusion and declared that it "represents a long onward stride in the development of the only type of policy that holds a promise of extricating the world from the morass of economic distress and political instability into which it has been plunged by a short-sighted, futile and disastrous search for national self-sufficiency through the erection of excessive barriers to international trade.

Relief From Restrictions

The primary gain achieved by the United States under the agreement is relief from quota restrictions and other forms of discrimination, which have damaged American exports to France far more than high tariffs. Since the United States does not employ the quota system the concessions granted in return are all direct reductions in tariff rates.

Export increases which can be expected to result from the agreement will be important primarily in fruits and agricultural machinery. The American automobile industry which once enjoyed a large market in France gains merely an increased quota on chassis shipped to de luxe French body manufacturers. France agrees not to put any more burdens on the market for American films, but makes no concessions.

Value in Minimum Rates

Of probable far greater potential value to the United States than the specific French tariff cuts and quota increases is the general provision granting the minimum French rates to all imports from the United States with a few minor exceptions.

French tariffs provide minimum, maximum and intermediate rates. Many American commodities are now subject to the maximum rates and must compete in the French market with the product of other countries carrying only the minimum rate. About $6,000,000 worth of American export trade will benefit by this abolition of discriminatory rates.

American tariff concessions are important in three groups of commodities, (1) wines and spirits, (2) luxury women's clothes and fabrics, (3) perfumes and cosmetics.

Perfumes Cut in Half

Rates on articles in the first and third groups are cut in half while reductions in the women's dress materials range from 17 per cent up to as high as 50 per cent on some forms of tinsels.

However, the State Department believes that there will be no serious damage to American producers since in almost every instance the French product benefited is in the luxury class which does not compete directly with the corresponding American product.

The agreement has been over a year in preparation. The great difficulty to its achievement was the basic difference between French and American tariff policy. France has employed the quota system extensively as a means of putting her trade on a favorable basis.

Narrowly Escaped Failure

The United States always has, and still does, insist on the "most-favored-nation" principle which makes special concessions or discrimination impossible except where it is the victim of discrimination.

Several times negotiations were on the verge of a breakdown. That they did not is attributed primarily to the continued favorable balance of trade which the United States has with France. Whereas exports to France have declined roughly only about 50 per cent below the average of the

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, May 13

Golf—Proves Perilous Game in Politics

London—The golf course appears to assume extraordinary traps and hazards for European statesmen.

Colonial Secretary J. H. Thomas is expected to resign from the British Cabint because of a golf game played on Easter with his son, Leslie, and Alfred Bates, publisher. The conversation at this game has been the subject of careful scrutiny by an official tribunal investigating alleged leakages of budget secrets.

Other Games Have Gone Before

It was in 1922 over the putters and brassies that golf first landed European diplomacy in the bunkers. David Lloyd George on this occasion went to Cannes, prepared to offer France a pledge of assistance if France would mollify its hostility toward Germany. So light-hearted were Lloyd George and France's Premier Briand that they took an afternoon of golf. Newspapers appeared with pictures of Lloyd George giving Briand pointers in golf. France immediately suspected Lloyd George was directing his diplomatic as well as his golf game. Briand resigned, France's course was held to the direction of anti-Germanism.

Back to Britain

Following the Easter game in London, young Mr. Thomas, who is a stock broker, took out heavy budget insurance for Bates. It is testified that the elder Thomas let slip no secrets, that the younger Thomas even advised Bates not to take out the insurance, that Bates merely inferred from increased armament costs that the British budget would raise income and tea taxes and that he consequently insured himself against the rises. Secretary Thomas may be completely absolved when he testifies in the budget inquiry next Thursday. Nevertheless, it is believed he will resign to save the Government further embarrassment. If he resigns, Conservatives have announced they will replace him with a Conservative. Thomas is a Laborite. Thus a golf game appears about to change the balance in the British Cabinet.

China—Smuggling Halts Trade Revival

Shanghai—China, which is desperately working to nurture along a promising industrial revival, is confronted with illicit competition of a critical nature. Japanese-protected smuggling into North China continues unstemmed. As customs experts view the innundation of rayon, gasoline, kerosene and rubber tires that pour illegally into China, they make dire predictions. The impossibility of paying off foreign loans, the extinguishing of legitimate trade and the impairment of Chinese authority are forecast as probable effects of this influx. The smuggled goods imposed customs losses of $30,000,000 on China last year, $2,400,000 last month, the Associated Press reported. The illicit goods originate mainly in Manchoukuo, Dairen and other Japanese ports.

Seamen—Refuse Allegiance to Union Contract

New York—Sudden fray between striking members of the International Seamen's Union and the New York City police underscored unrest that runs around the coastline of the United States.

For two months a portion of Atlantic coast seamen has been on strike. The International Seamen's Union calls it an outlaw strike and for the following reason:

In March, Seamen's Union officials signed a wage contract with Atlantic coast shipowners. A salary of $62.50 a month for deck hands and engine-room men and $45 a month for stewards was duly proclaimed. Members of the union, however, had ordered their representatives to obtain overtime pay and $50 a month for stewards.

Strike or Mutiny

The crew of the Panama-Pacific liner California docked at San Pedro shortly after the agreement was signed. The crew learned of the agreement, learned there was to be no overtime, protested that their representatives had "sold them out" and struck while the ship was in port.

Some shipowners insisted it was plain mutiny in the worst tradition of wood and wind days on the high seas. Shipowners expectantly awaited G-Men to take the "mutineers" into custody when they docked in New

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Phone Pensions Show Yawning Gaps

1,270,607 Workers Who Left in 15-Year Period Got No Pensions

Data Are Submitted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—Facts startling on the surface—such as a $55,488 annual pension paid to one executive—have been brought out in recent hearings of the Federal Communications Commission investigating the ramifications of the Bell Telephone System.

The hearings, which have been deferred until June 2, latterly focused a spotlight on various angles of the Bell Telephone System pension plan, which have come under sharp self-criticism of the company in recent years, but which have not yet been remedied.

This private system of "social security"—a method urged by many as an alternative to a government-backed social security plan—reveals advantages and disadvantages.

Stress Laid on Disadvantages

The FCC report concentrates upon the disadvantages, and includes these details:

1. Between Jan. 1, 1913 and Dec. 31, 1934, the Bell system pensioned 6005 employees. During the last 15 years of that period, from 1920 to 1934, 1,270,607 workers were dismissed, laid off, or resigned, all without pension.

2. This high rate of turnover was partly due to the nature of telephone company employment, many women operators, etc., but, according to the report, the percentage of turnover was highest in the higher age groups, from 40 to 44 years of age. From 1929 to 1934, for instance, 13.73 per cent left the company at ages 20-24 while 20.51 per cent left the company at ages 40-44.

Some workers, it is alleged, were discharged just before reaching pensionable years of service.

3. Of the 4959 pensioners on the rolls in 1934, 33 executives, or .7 per cent of the whole, received 8.5 per cent of the total pension payments, averaging $903 per month, while 2594 averaged $92 per month, 2300 averaged $36 per month; and 32 (part time) received less than $30 per month.

4. Ten executives received 47 per cent of the total pensions paid by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company (general department) from 1913 to 1934, inclusive.

Phone Pension Data Demand Explaining

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 13

AMONG major statistics contained in the Federal Communications Commission hearings, dealing with Bell Telephone System pensions are:

Employees pensioned Jan. 1, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1934—6005.

Pensioners on rolls in 1934—4959.

Average pensions of 33 executives—$903 a month.

Average pensions of 2594 employee pensioners—$92 a month.

Average pensions of 2300 other employee pensioners—$36 a month.

The telephone company will present its rebuttal with the reopening of the hearing.

One $55,488-a-Year Pension

The highest pension being paid on Dec. 31, 1934, the date to which the commission's statistical surveys reach, was of $55,488 a year. The report of the commission's accountants, presented to the hearings and described in testimony, states:

"At Dec. 31, 1934, there were five former executives in the Bell Telephone System receiving pensions in excess of $1000 per month, of whom three were receiving in excess of $2000, with one of the three receiving $4624 per month. (This totals $55,488 a year.) The combined monthly rates of these five pensioners was $11,599, representing an average pension of $2320 per month, or $27,840 per year, and equal to approximately 3.3 per cent of the total pension payments made as of Dec. 31, 1934."

A total of 1,270,607 employees resigned, were laid-off, or dismissed in the Bell Telephone System between 1920 and 1934, inclusive. They received no pensions. During the same period, 5588 persons were added to the pension rolls, or .44 per cent of the number leaving the company.

The FCC report specifies several cases of employees discharged just before reaching pensionable age. One employee of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company was discharged, it was testified, 10 days before he reached the retirement date—after 19 years, 11 months, and 20 days of service. He was granted a pension by the Employees' Benefit Committee of the Illinois subsidiary, which was canceled a year later upon instructions from the A. T. & T. The employees then voted a special pension, which is still in effect but which may be revoked.

Executives Average 10 to 20 Times More a Month Than Workers

Figures Are Cited

Executives' Pensions Highest

In all cases examined by the accountants, the higher paid executive received a larger proportion of his salary than the rank-and-file worker. This was due to the structure of the pension plan, which is figured at 1 per cent of the average annual payment received by an employee during the last 10 years of continuous service with the company, or his highest 10 years at option, multiplied by his total years of service.

The accountants compared an executive and a caretaker, both with 37 years of service, to find that the executive received 73 per cent of his average salary, the caretaker 65 per cent. An assistant vice-president

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Oklahoma City Opens 60 Blocks to Oil Drillers

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 13—Oklahoma City's east side, including the exclusive Lincoln Terrace addition, was open to the advance of oil derricks today.

Proposals to extend the drilling zone into that part of the city were approved by a majority of more than three to one in yesterday's special election. Included in the 60-block area are grounds of the state hospital and a school of medicine.

Junior Red Cross Hailed As Bulwark for Peace

CHICAGO, May 13 (AP)—The junior Red Cross—14,000,000 strong—was hailed last night by its proud parent as a world army for peace. Praised as a rising bulwark against future war, the youthful organization won credit at the annual American Red Cross convention for "a great contribution" to international good will.

New Louisiana Head Takes Police Out of Politics

BATON ROUGE, La., May 13 (AP)—Thousands of persons crowded this little capital city yesterday to see youthful Richard W. Leche become Governor of Louisiana and successor to the late Senator Huey Long as political ruler of the Bayou State.

The oath of office was administered on the steps of the 33-story State House that Senator Long built. While he differs sharply from the dynamic Senator Long, the genial new Governor seemed to enjoy as much authority as did his benefactor.

Within an hour after taking the oath of office Governor Leche signed an act removing all policemen and firemen in the State from political control by commissioning them for life. His order prevents discharge of police and firemen except for cause.

The Legislature met May 11, quickly organized according to his wishes and stood by to await his bidding.

In an address May 11 Governor Leche indicated he would make few modifications in the system of strongly centralized government which Senator Long established before his assassination last September, but did endorse greater cooperation with the National Administration which Senator Long fought.

He also promised repeal of one of the most bitterly fought laws, a statute giving the State full authority over the hiring and firing of teachers. Under Governor Leche's plans this authority will be returned to the parishes (counties).

Speaking in general of the Long laws, he said: "As far as I am concerned that issue was settled at the polls. There is nothing fundamentally wrong with the laws of this State."

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Increased Interest In Natural History Found at Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Vastly increased activities during 1935 and a larger attendance were described in the annual report of the American Museum of Natural History, released by F. Trubee Davison, president of the museum, here today.

"The museum had 27 expeditions in the field, all financed through special funds conrtibuted by friends," he reported. "They ranged from investigations of North American mammals to pre-Columbian Indians in Peru, from reptiles in Haiti to birds in the Swiss Alps and from the closed frontiers of Tibet to the equally inaccessible shores of Pitcairn Island."

Educational work, including attendance at the museum exhibits, reached 41,666,809 persons during 1935, Mr. Davison said, presenting statistics which showed that only 35,115,658 persons received these opportunities the year before. The lantern slide service, motion pictures and circulating collections were the museum's most effective educational devices in point of numbers reached.

Operating with a balanced budget, the museum had receipts of $1,194,695 during the year and disbursed $1,179,695, the report said.

Daniels Pledges American Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Pan-American Day was the object of unusual celebration this year with optimism and friendliness the keynote. Representatives from all Latin-American countries gathered at the Pan-American round table luncheon to hear Ambassador Josephus Daniels pledge the unity of all Latin-America in the interests of world peace.

"From the day that Liberator Simon Bolivar's first All-American Conference met in Panama, the pioneers of peace have yearned for the day when war would be regarded as public enemy number 1. Bolivar's conference looked for a treaty of 'union, league and perpetual confederation,' a consummation which is now in essence realized. . . . Americans, no matter their language or clime, have never lost the splendid vision which shone in Bolivar's time, which guided Washington and which hallowed the dream of the patriot, Hidalgo. While Europe and Asia rest under the clouds of war, we can rejoice that this blight is not set upon us. A higher standard was set at Montevideo."

Ambassador Daniels also touched upon the First Pan-American Congress in Washington and the succeeding ones which have brought a spiritual co-operation and an industrial interchange that has been of mutual benefit to all.

Failure to Protect Americans in War Defended by Hull

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—A stout defense of the new American policy of not rushing naval vessels to danger spots throughout the world, and of warning American citizens that their presence in such places is at their own risk, was sent to the House May 11 by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Responding to criticisms that Americans in Addis Ababa were not properly protected, mostly voiced by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R), of Massachusetts, Secretary Hull pointed out that they had all been urged to leave Ethiopia months before, that it would have "flagrantly violated" American neutrality to send an American warship into the Red Sea, and that it was quite customary to rely for physical protection upon the Government with greatest interests in a given area.

Secretary Hull revealed that late in August, 1935, sending of an American warship to the Red Sea was considered, and rejected because of existing tension. Impression would have been given that the United States was seeking to intervene in the conflict.

But the American Government, in July and August, 1935, urged its citizens to leave Ethiopia, or remain at their own risk, and in October President Roosevelt warned Americans that transactions with belligerents were at their own risk. Secretary Hull adds:

"If these warnings and admonitions had been given the consideration which was due them by unofficial American citizens in Ethiopia, there would have remained in that country only the personnel of the American Legation whose protection offered no difficulty. Obviously, to protect those American citizens who remained and who were widely scattered throughout Ethiopia would have required the dispatch of a large military force."

Austrian Crisis Imperils Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

alienated the people who might be its strongest supporters. It is a small, discordant oligarchy without popular support or confidence, surrounded by suspicion and intrigue, working against both its enemies and its potential friends.

This internal insecurity makes the future of Austria problematical. That is one of the chief reasons why some of the friends of Austrian independence tend more and more to favor Archduke Otto's return. They hope to create at least one stable factor.

Socialist Encouragement

French election results, along with events in Spain will tend still further to weaken the position of the Austrian Government. The victory of the Marxist and democratic parties in western Europe will encourage the "united front" of the Communists and Socialists here to work with more energy. They believe the pendulum of world opinion is swinging away from reaction and dictatorship toward democracy and self-government, so are filled with hope and determined to increase their activity. It is much easier for them to march to the attack when they imagine world forces are with them, than it is to storm the fortress all alone.

Their enthusiasm naturally stimulates the anti-Marxists, also, to greater activity. But not in support of the Government. The present regime seems too weak to stem the tide of Marxism, so the Conservatives incline to look for protection to National Socialism.

Hitler Seen as Bulwark

Herr Hitler seems the only real bulwark against Bolshevism—not Chancellor Schuschnigg or Prince von Starhemberg. The Heimwehr has been losing its prestige.

Therefore, both the right and left wing elements are more than ever opposed to the Government.

In addition to this, the peasant leader, former Minister Joseph Reither, who is head of the very strong Peasant League, and also governor of Lower Austria, has just come out in a very strong speech against the Government. This is the first real opposition attack, openly made on a government since Chancellor Dollfuss introduced the dictatorship. Herr Reither may be sent to a concentration camp because of it, but he is a very influential man, is an ardent Clerical, was an intimate friend of Chancellor Dollfuss, and is supported by almost all the Austrian peasants, so the Government will probably not take extreme measures.

Precarious

Now that the agriculturists have joined the workers and the Hitlerists in opposition to the Cabinet, it's already a very difficult situation becomes more precarious than ever.

The "Phoenix Affair" had already deprived the Cabinet of practically its last support. This insurance company, the largest in Central Europe, collapsed because of the sums of money it had been giving out, right and left, to various individuals and organizations. Exactly how many persons, and who they were, receiving gifts from the Phoenix is not known, but it is known that Prince von Starhemberg and his Heimwehr were recipients of the equivalent of £3000. The public believes the misuse of funds took place with the knowledge and even approval of members of the Government.

Many employees of Phoenix were dismissed and the others had their salaries reduced, while the premiums paid in by scores of thousands of people are considered in danger. This is looked upon as a flagrant abuse of a public trust and has aroused great indignation. The dictatorship was constantly justified by its supporters, and especially by Prince von Starhemberg, on the grounds that democracy is corrupt—he always identified the two terms. But the Phoenix affair has tended to make Prince von Starhemberg's régime seem more corrupt than all the others.

The situation of the Government has been made still more difficult by a very sharp conflict between Vice-Chancellor Starhemberg and Chancellor Schuschnigg over the question of the army and the militia. The Prince has come out in open defiance of the Chancellor and answered that he will keep his private Fascist militia.

So, it is plain that there is a slow, political disintegration. The régime is crumbling.

Since no other organized force exists in Austria, there is nothing to take the place of the present Government. This means that surprises may occur any day or that the régime, in spite of its weakness, may continue for some time.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

York. It was all too much for Secretary of Labor Perkins and for President Roosevelt. The mutiny charges blew up. The strike lingered.

Still in Command of the Deck

The International Seamen's Union fumed, sought an injunction against strike leaders, veered in their plans and turned the issue over to the Federal Trade Commission. The strike appears to be handled mainly by Joseph Curran of New York, who, union officials claim, is misrepresenting the strike as a union-endorsed one. Secretary Roper has seemingly soft-pedaled his attitude that mutiny and insubordination are the major impediments to safety at sea. He has given ear to seamen's protests against bad labor conditions afloat, and on April 30 he appointed a committee to investigate.

Labor Looks West

Maritime labor on the Atlantic coast appears to be following the example of that on the Pacific coast in idea and method. What is more, a tangible link appears in the support given Atlantic Coast insurgents by the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast presided over by Harry Bridges.

The Maritime Union of the Pacific coast is likewise unorthodox and perhaps insurgent. It has spread from Canada to Hawaii in defiance of shipowners and the American Federation of Labor affiliate, the International Seamen's Union.

Great Expectations

Roger D. Lapham, president of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, speaking to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, depicted Bridges as the dictator of Pacific maritime labor, as the cause of coastal unrest, as a man ambitious to extend his sway from the waterfront to control of truck drivers, railroad employees and all transportation workers, until he has the distribution system of the United States in the palm of his hand.

Pacific coast ship operators and orthodox union leaders are allegedly organized for a showdown that has not arrived. Bridges with his technique of refusing to unload "hot loads" (those put aboard by non-union labor), with his "quickies" (sudden single-pier strikes), his union hiring halls where seamen are hired rather than in the so-called "slave markets" at the piers, has the shipowners in a quandry. They threaten to abrogate the 1934 agreement. They declare his methods to be irresponsible and unstabilizing. They had expected to deal with a milder union. Bridges' followers, however, declare his methods have raised their wages, bettered their conditions and that his hiring halls have spread employment fairly. Exasperated complaints that Bridges is a "Red" leave his supporters unperturbed.

Eckener Honors—Frankfurt Plans Loving Cup

Frankfort-on-Main, Ger. — Cheers and a silver loving cup for Dr. Hugo Eckener upon his return from the United States. Silence and hostility upon his setting out.

Dr. Eckener, adviser for The Hindenburg and famed commander of lighter-than-air craft, had displeased the National Socialists. He had refused to use the zeppelin to further their electioneering propaganda. The Propaganda Ministry is said to have issued orders that his name be kept out of the news. But the American press had no such orders and it headlined him, photographed him with the President and recounted enthusiastic receptions for the eminent flier and the zeppelin's crews.

A man with so much honor abroad should have some at home, the National Socialists apparently decided. Consequently, when The Hindenburg lands here Jacob Sprenger, National Socialist Party leader, will present the commander with a silver cup.

League Crisis—Italians Quit Geneva

Geneva—Italian relations with Great Britain and the League of Nations moved toward still another crisis.

Baron Pompeo Aloisi with the entire Italian delegation left Geneva for Rome. Baron Aloisi, who has blindly carried out the Duce's most difficult orders in the past, yesterday said he did not know the implication of Italy's withdrawal.

The world surmised that it could mean Italy's withdrawal from the League.

Accomplished Fact?

Italy's Ambassador to Great Britain briefly handed to Sir Lancelot Oliphant, Assistant Foreign Secretary, the Italian decree annexing Ethiopia. The British Government announced that it plans an early answer to Italy's charge that it supplied Ethiopians with dumdum bullets.

Into this situation, Britain injected the far-from soothing boomings of its big guns. The British Mediterranean station in Malta unleashed its army, navy and air forces in a series of maneuvers less than 100 miles from Italy's Sicily.

Industry—Convention Tells of Upturn

Atlantic City, N. J. — The capital goods industry, so long bogged in inactivity, is moving its bulk forward and giving powerful impetus to recovery all along the line.

Nearly 1000 delegates at a triple convention of supply and machinery concerns estimated the upturn in their business ranged from 20 to 50 per cent since the low level of the depression.

Confidence the Key

Industries feeling confidence instead of desks under their feet began to modernize, substitute new for obsolescent equipment. Why? Because they believed there were buyers in the market.

And there are other figures available telling the same story. Commercial construction this year is up 74 per cent over the same weeks of last year; industrial building is up 105 per cent.

Power for All Industry

The power and light industry responds to maximum production and sale of power, with plans to spend $118,461,000 for generation purposes and $232,047,000 for transmission and distribution. And the Government hardly figures in these expenditures.

Socialist Heads Called to Ohio Parley, May 22

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—A call for a national conference of Socialists to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 22, the day preceding the opening of the Socialist Party's national convention there, was issued following a conference of eastern states Socialists here yesterday. Represented in the meeting were members of state committees and other official party groups which constitute the executive committee of the interstate conference organized several months ago to "oppose the policies of the present national left-wing leadership of the party" under Norman Thomas.

A statement, issued following the meeting, reviews in detail the charges that the left-wing group of the party is falling into the hands of the Communists and is "colonizing the party with Trotskites, Lovemstonites and other dissident Communist groups." It charges that in various parts of the country the party has accepted these elements individually and collectively into the organization and that "in some states and localities these have been allowed to assume the leadership and have become the spokesmen of the party.

Boast of Communism

"These elements in the party and in the youth organization never have disavowed Communism," it continues. "On the contrary, they openly boast of being true Communists.

"The Socialist organizations, having the welfare of the membership of the party in mind and loyal to the principles of Socalism, cannot accept the present policy and tactics of our national leadership. From all indications, those responsible for these policies are seeking to pack the national convention at Cleveland to perpetuate their control of the party. They have illegally disfranchised states which they could not dominate. In states where they nominally control, but were not sure of winning delegates to the convention, they have disfranchised parts of the state.

"The interstate conference, therefore, calls upon all state organizations, Socialist federations and party units who are in agreement with the program adopted by this conference to meet in national conference at Cleveland on May 22 at Hotel Carter. . . ."

Women to Sponsor Treasury Cutters

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The Treasury announced yesterday that four Coast Guard cruising cutters will be launched June 3 at the Philadelphia Navy Yard with four women, descendants of four Treasury secretaries, acting as sponsors.

The women are Lucia C. Brown, Harriman, Tenn.; Mrs. Katherine Ingham Brush Winans of New York City, Miss Mai Duane of New York City, and Miss Corinne Taney of Philadelphia.

Assignments of the four cutters, to be named for the four secretaries, follow: The George W. Campbell, scheduled for completion in July, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.; the Samuel D. Ingham, to be completed in November, at Boston; the William J. Duane, to be completed in September, at San Francisco, and the Roger B. Taney, to be finished next January at San Diego, Calif.

The cutters will be 327 feet long with a beam of 41 feet, maximum draft of 12 feet, three inches and a displacement of 2000 tons. They are to be powered with steam-geared turbines of 7000 horsepower and will be capable of a speed of 20 knots. Their individual cost was estimated by the navy at $2,349,429.

Interpreter of Life, Task Given Reporter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—The newspaper writer will become a "mere merchant of printed paper or a panderer to sensation" unless he learns to "see life as a whole and interpret it to the public," Prof. Roscoe C. E. Brown declared today. Professor Brown retires in June from the faculty of the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism after a newspaper and teaching career of nearly 50 years.

Stressing that during his own lifetime the physical setup of society, as well as its mental habits, "have changed more than in 1000 years before," Professor Brown, who was managing editor of the New York Tribune for 10 years, asserted that the most important task today was "the study of the vital problems of the future and of the responsibility of the newspaper in world affairs."

Emphasizing the complex task of editorial leadership today, Professor Brown declared that "even a good cultural background of literature, history, politics and economics, combined with thorough training in newspaper technique, are no longer adequate for it."

U. S. Needs More Ships, Admiral Reeves States

PANAMA CITY, Panama, May 13 (AP)—Interviewed after United States fleet maneuvers which lasted almost two weeks, Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, commander, declared the United States lacks enough ships for safety and will not have enough before 1942, according to present building plans. The admiral also criticized the facilities at the Panama Canal.

"The greatest canal in the world," he said, "needs more dredging and more piers, so that every vessel of the fleet could be moored in the inner harbor of Balboa instead of a mere 82 of the 153 ships."

He asserted the Navy would back canal authorities if they sought construction of a third set of canal locks.

Admiral Reeves was enthusiastic over the behavior of the American sailors ashore, as compared with that of American seamen of some years ago. The fleet will put to sea again May 15.

New Type Tug Skims Puget Sound Shallows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—A new kind of tugboat was launched recently. The craft is better adapted than any hitherto known for negotiating shallow waters of bay-ends and sand-clogged mouths of rivers in Puget Sound and along the Pacific coast of Washington from the Straits of Juan de Fuca to the Columbia River.

"The new craft," says R. J. Ulitican, tugboat firm official, "will differ from usual marine architecture in that it will have an 'arched' or 'tunnel' stern will be equipped with rudders fore and aft of the propeller, and will draw only between 30 and 34 inches of water."

The new boat is equipped with powerful Diesel engines. With its flat bottom it will be able to plow through the shallow rivers, where ordinary tugs cannot go, but will also do deep-sea work if necessary.

Borah Trails in Ohio

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, received 45,619 votes in 547 precincts out of the State's 2347, against 14,419 for Ralph M. Hiner of Franklin, his opponent.

Landon in Lead

The Ohio primary, observers feel, focuses attention directly on Senator Borah's future intentions. It is now clear that he will not have a large group of delegates at the Cleveland convention, and that the "bosses" against whom he has inveighed sharply during his campaign have again demonstrated their control. In all probability, the same control will be shown at the Cleveland convention itself. If present indications may be followed, Governor Landon will have the largest single bloc of delegates, and a landslide toward his nomination on the second or third ballot is likely to start.

Governor Landon's backers claim that their strength is the result of the Kansas executive's appeal to the voters, and not to Old Guard organization. But the Old Guard itself, never far from the band wagon when the procession has really started, are expected to have comfortable seats thereon if the stampede toward Landon really begins.

Borah's Choice

Whereupon Senator Borah will have his choice between supporting the convention's candidate—and he said in a recent speech he would support any candidate he was convinced was the people's choice—or of returning to Idaho to seek reelection to the Senate and "boycott" the national ticket, or of going into open insurgency.

The estimates of his friends here are that the Senator will lean toward the second or third course, with the strongest probability that Boise will see much of its leading citizen during the coming summer and fall.

While the primary results were being chalked up and interpreted, Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, springs to the forefront with a grievance.

Mr. Fletcher's Complaint

Somebody in the Post Office, Chairman Fletcher says in an open letter to Chairman James A. Farley of the Democratic National Committee, who also happens to be Postmaster General, has been opening Republican mail.

About April 1, Mr. Fletcher says, he sent a copy of the Republican publication, Uncensored, to Miss Lida Frost of Lebanon, Ohio, in an unsealed envelope. When Miss Frost got her paper a page had been mutilated: Copies of two letters from the Democratic committee of Indiana County, Penna., to relief workers demanding party contributions, had been deleted.

Mr. Fletcher seizes this opportunity to quote extensively from the deleted letters, in his note to Mr. Farley, and also sends along a nice, new unmutilated copy of Uncensored. He concludes: "May I also call to your attention that this office has received many complaints of delay in distribution of other publications issued by us? May I ask you give this matter the attention I think it deserves and give the necessary orders to end such tactics."

Wyoming and Landon

Elsewhere on the political horizon, things were also booming. In Wyoming, Republican delegates were uninstructed but a poll of the state convention showed 75 per cent of those present favoring Governor Landon. The convention made the result of the poll advisory for its delegates.

In Florida, Gov. Dave Sholtz entered the race for the Senate seat of the late Senator Park Trammell. There are likely to be other Democratic candidates, and possibly a stiff intra-party contest.

In Vermont, nine uninstructed delegates reported to be favorable to the candidacy of Governor Landon were named at the state Republican convention yesterday.

Friends of President Roosevelt in Georgia managed to scrape together the $10,000 required for him to enter the presidential primary there, to be held just before the Republican convention. Gov. Eugene Talmadge, a sharp opponent of the New Deal, dominates the state committee which demanded this entrance fee. If no other candidate enters, the money will be refunded.

Auto Liability Law Hit at N. J. Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 13—Compulsory automobile liability insurance provoked a warm debate at the seventh annual insurance conference of the American Management Association here yesterday with what seemed the majority opposing it. Speakers on both sides were agreed that such a law tended to increase accidents, although those favoring such insurance strongly defended it at sessions held at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall Hotel.

"It substitutes for the humane slogan, 'Safety First,' the selfish and altogether barbaric creed of 'Pay as You Kill,'" Henry Swift Ives, New York attorney, declared, adding that compulsory insurance did not promote traffic safety, but "tended to increase human suffering." He held that such insurance was not a remedy for the highway traffic problem and that it was futile and antisocial in its effect.

Mr. Ives reviewed the Massachusetts Automobile Liability Insurance Act, declaring it was "being dragged through the mire of politics."

"To extend this degradation of a great business to 47 other states might be fatal," he declared. "There is no surer road to insurance insolvency than rate and underwriting control open to political dictation. It robs the insurance companies of the most cherished of all underwriting principles—the right of selecting their risks."

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PITTSBURGH, PA. THIRD FLOOR

Italy Denies Severe Setback To Export Trade by Sanctions; Big Volume Decrease Ignored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The figures published by the League of Nations showing the losses sustained by Italy in her foreign trade during the first four months of economic boycott do not seem to have caused much perturbation in this country. That the enforcement of sanctions would have entailed a considerable drop in Italy's export trade was, of course, a generally accepted conclusion.

What Italy refuses to admit is that her trade position suffered a setback as great as that implied by the statistics collected by the Committee of Eighteen. Italy's contention is that if her exports to sanctionist countries have fallen off as a result of the import restrictions, her imports have declined not only from sanctionist countries, but as a whole, thus reducing her adverse balance of trade. She further maintains that the outflow of gold from Italy has ben slowed down during the months when sanctions were in operation and not accelerated, as the League had expected.

Italy Claims Good Record

Taking the situation as a whole, Italy feels that, in spite of the great obstacles encountered in her uneven fight against the sanctions-taking states, she has succeeded in overcoming the winter difficulties. The measures which the Fascist Government has elaborated for the future make it possible for this country to weather the sanctionist storm without excessive strain right up to the end of the present year at least.

During the four months November, 1934, to February, 1935, writes Virginio Gayda in the Giornale d'Italia, quoting the figures supplied by the League, Italy's trade deficit with 30 countries was 16,229,000 gold dollars, while in the same months of 1935-36 it amounted to 11,255,000 gold dollars. The drop in Italy's adverse balance, he points out with open satisfaction, has been of 4,974,000 gold dollars, that is, 27 per cent.

Gayda Sees Failure

The primary purpose of sanctions, he adds, when markets were closed to Italian exports was to debilitate Italian finances by increasing the monthly outflow of gold to effect payments for Italian imports without any inflow of gold for Italian exports abroad. The League has failed in this purpose. The League, he emphasizes, had not foreseen either Italy's iron discipline in imposing counter-sanctions or the developments of national production. Italy's financial position, as far as the trade balance is concerned, appears to be more favorable today than in the period which preceded sanctions.

Signor Gayda is right, but only to a certain point. He overlooks the all-important fact that, largely as a result of sanctions, the general volume of Italy's trade has fallen by some 64 per cent in February, 1936, compared with February, 1935. He ignores completely the effect which such a substantial decline in trade is bound to have on the general economy of the country.

Ratio Is Off

While it is true that, in actual figures, the balance of Italy's foreign trade has been less adverse in the last four winter months than it had been in the corresponding period of the preceding year, it is equally true that the ratio between Italy's trade deficit and the general volume of her foreign trade has greatly deteriorated.

Signor Gayda further states that the figures published by the Committee of Eighteen do not reveal the entire position. They do not say, for instance, that Italy exported to sanctionist countries some goods in a round-about way, which therefore do not figure as having been imported from Italy. They do not say that Italian exports to some non-sanctionist countries have notably increased. They do not say that Italy's agricultural and industrial organization has improved from week to week in order to pay for goods already imported by national products and to reduce Italian purchases abroad.

Surprises Threatened

The writer concludes by remarking that sanctions are more disastrous for those who apply them than for Italy. He warns sanctionist countries that they are yet to receive many unpleasant surprises in addition to those which their tradesmen and producers already bewail today.

The gold shipped from Italy during the first quarter of this year was not all drawn from the reserves of the Central Bank, it is stated here. The transfer represents mostly settlements of imports effected under the license system during the last six months of 1935. These licenses were issued before sanctions came into operation, and, therefore, could not be cancelled. The situation, however, has now drastically changed. There has still been some importing under the license system during the first quarter of 1936, but very little has been authorized for the second quarter.

The guiding and fundamental principle governing Italy's foreign trade is that imports must be balanced with exports, and that all those imports which cannot somehow be balanced by the reduced volume of exports must be ruthlessly forbidden. Imports have been strictly reduced to essential raw materials, and, directly or indirectly, either through clearing agreements or barter arrangements, are being paid for by an equivalent value of exports.

Italian trade with foreign countries is now done mostly by barter. The goods eligible for barter are classified into seven groups and only goods included in the same group can be exchanged. At the same time, except for certain specified countries, it is no longer compulsory that in the case of barter exports and imports, they should concern the same country. The class of goods, and not the country, is the ruling principle.

Goods for Exchange

The groups of goods for exchange are made up as follows:

(1) Imports of oilseeds can be bartered against the exportation of cheese, rayon and staple fiber.

(2) Imports of copra, vegetable and animal oils, fats and colophony are barterable against exports of rayon, staple fiber, waste rayon, chemicals, drugs, essential oils, machinery, scientific instruments, marble, alabaster, leather gloves, musical instruments, pottery, chinaware, and glassware.

(3) Imports of rubber, iron and steel scrap and meat extracts can be bartered for exports of preserved foods.

(4) Imports of cotton and cotton waste for exports of wine, vermouth, liquers and silk manufactures.

(5) Imports of jute for exports of hemp and linen manufactures.

(6) Imports of raw hides for exports of other hides.

(7) Imports of egg yolks, olive oil, vegetable hair, dye, vegetable fibre, animal hair, bristle, china clay, asbestos, cedar wood, and other goods which may be exceptionally authorized, against exports of all other articles eligible for barter business not included in the previous groups.

For Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela, barter is only allowed in Italian exports directed to those countries and imports from them.

President Congratulates Hindenburg Designer

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Hans Luther — German Ambassador to the United States
President Roosevelt
Dr. Hugo Eckener — Zeppelin Official
Capt. Ernst Lehmann — the Commander of the Hindenburg
Shown During a Recent Visit to the White House

Eckener Silences Lakehurst Criticism

By the Associated Press

Aboard the Zeppelin Hindenburg, en Route to Germany, May 13

DR. HUGO ECKENER, after predicting a 40-hour flight by the zeppelin, Hindenburg, from Lakehurst, N. J., to the English Channel, hit today at critics of arrangements at Lakehurst to handle the airliner.

A small group in the dining room was discussing what one called "primitive" arrangements at Lakehurst when Dr. Eckener, president of the zeppelin company, said sharply:

"Do you not realize what a tremendous debt we owe the United States Government for courtesies extended? Why, Lakehurst would have been closed long ago except for a promise to me to keep it open for the Hindenburg.

"Do not criticize details in view of this magnanimity."

Hindenburg Holds 71-Mile Pace On Return Voyage

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ABOARD THE ZEPPELIN, HINDENBURG, EN ROUTE TO GERMANY, May 13—Favored by a good tail-wind over the great northern circle, the zeppelin, Hindenburg, sped into the second stretch today of its return flight across the Atlantic to Germany.

Despite fog and failing winds during the first day's run from Lakehurst, N. J., the massive airliner had maintained an average speed of 71 miles an hour yesterday for the first half of the flight to its home base at Frankfort.

Fly Through Fog

A heavy fog featured the first full day of the flight after the Hindenburg lifted from Lakehurst at 10:27 p. m., Monday, cruised over New York City and turned to the ocean.

The airship, following the northern steamer route over the Atlantic, rose to an altitude of 3000 feet yesterday, the commanders hoping to find sunshine for the 48 passengers. They gave up after several hours and descended to a lower, equally foggy level.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, president of the Zeppelin Company, was in a jovial mood after the demonstrations of good will he found in the United States upon the Hindenburg's record first flight to America of 61 hours, 38 minutes.

Reception Planned

He beamed with pleasure when informed that a triumphant reception awaited him upon his return to Frankfort. His happiness over the preparations in his honor, with district Nazi party leaders planning to present a silver cup to him, was shared by Americans and Germans, Nazis and non-Nazis alike, when the news became known to the passengers.

The general feeling among passengers who watched the distribution of authority during the first North American cruise had been that the venerable "Admiral of the Air" was being shelved by the Nazi Government because he declined to become identified with some Nazi activities.

Hoover Bestows Explorer Medal Upon Ellsworth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Having qualified as "an explorer of the New Deal," Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States and today titular head of the Republican Party, bestowed the medal of the Explorers' Club on Lincoln Ellsworth for his flight across Antarctica at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night. More than 400 explorers from many nations and their guests applauded Mr. Hoover and praised Dr. Ellsworth as a brave man.

The dinner was held on the occasion of Dr. Ellsworth's fifty-sixth natal day, and for the first time in the history of the club, women were invited to attend one of its formal functions.

Congratulations Read

Lowell Thomas, who was introduced by Dr. Walter Granger, president of the club, read several messages of congratulation to Dr. Ellsworth, one of them from Umberto Nobile, another from Dr. Hugo Eckener and another from Capt. Ernst Lehmann, aboard the zeppelin Hindenburg, over the Atlantic.

Vilhjalmur Stefannson, arctic explorer, and Dr. Raymond Priestly, vice-chancellor of the University of Melbourne and a member of the Shackleton and Scott parties to Antarctica, described previous polar trips and praised and evaluated Dr. Ellsworth's flight of 2340 miles from the Weddell to the Ross Sea and across Antarctica.

Britain Pays Respects

Sir Gerald Campbell, British consul general in New York, greeted and congratulated Dr. Ellsworth on behalf of his country.

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University, introduced Mr. Hoover, who, in turn, bestowed the medal upon Dr. Ellsworth. The medal was inscribed with Dr. Ellsworth's name and the following line, "Courageous explorer upon arctic and antarctic horizons."

Dr. Ellsworth is the twelfth person to receive the medal.

Zeppelin Nears England, Logs Speed at 83 Miles

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—The zeppelin, Hindenburg, increasing its speed slightly as it neared the shores of England, was approximately 400 miles from Lands End, England, at 10 a. m., eastern standard time, today. It messaged Mackay radio at that time that it was at Latitude 50.52 north; Longitude 16.00 west, and was flying toward its destination, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, at 83 knots.

Normandie Models Win Prizes for Eighty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Eighty persons today have prizes for building models of the French liner Normandie having received the awards on the sun deck of the ship as it lay in port here yesterday.

The first five prizes, of which two were round-trip voyages to France, went to Auerilo Cerdan, of Rockville Center, N. Y.; F. Kowalak, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Law, Englewood, N. J.; Ivan Nordstrom, Falconer, N. Y., and Mabel Jacobsen, Pelham, N. Y.

Italy's Exit to Force League's Hand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 13—Italy's unexpected decision to leave Geneva is regarded here as an attempt through a process of what may be described as diplomatic blackmail to bring home to Europe the danger of leaving Italy out while the peace structure is so insecure.

For the moment Italy is represented neither among the Locarno powers nor among the nations around the Council table. As rapporteur on various questions Baron Pompeo Aloisi was compelled to ask General Secretary J. A. Avenol to make other arrangements. Whatever is the sequel to the dramatic exit of Italy, it is obvious that unless and until decisions are taken through diplomatic channels which mollify Italy, it means to absent itself from European negotiations.

Grave Preoccupations

Needless to say the situation is viewed with gravity by the French who are as ever preoccupied by the possibilities of perturbation caused by Germany or Central European countries. They feel that Italy is a vital factor in European peace and must be retained at all costs on their side.

The calculation may be wrong, but the Little Entente and Russia express the same conviction. Doubtless it is with knowledge of their attitudes that Benito Mussolini has acted.

The immediate cause of the Italian departure was, according to Italian sources, the acceptance by the Council of the presence of the Ethiopian delegate. Italy claims he has no credentials and no authority to speak in the name of a country which has ceased to exist as an independent nation.

Council Wanted to Sidestep

The Council would not admit this thesis, though it desired to evade the whole consideration of the juridic and political aspects of the difficult situation until next month.

Chile and Ecuador have denounced sanctions. The attitude of Argentina is ambiguous. It is declared in anti-sanctionist quarters that Russia as well as Poland are anxious to drop them. But the general feeling is that although they have failed to effect their purpose they cannot be instantly abandoned without the apparent capitulation of the League before the accomplished fact. Therefore the prevailing sentiment is to maintain them for the moment.

Italy's Impatience

Italy, which has hitherto refrained from a break with the League, displayed impatience. It reasons that the League cannot at this stage take action without provoking war. It believes that the League has greater need of Italy than Italy for the League.

The Council resolution, passed immediately after the Italian exit, insisted on by former neutrals, though it holds further time to be necessary to permit the members to consider the serious new step taken by the Italian Government, bluntly declares that in the meantime there is no cause to modify measures previously adopted in collaboration by members of the League.

It would under these circumstances be wrong to imagine that further and still more serious complications cannot arise. On the contrary, the Monitor has never heard so many sensational speculations on the sequel of an event. It is clear that Italy cannot now retreat, whatever the consequences, and it is equally clear that a number of countries are on the contrary unable to recognize the new status of Ethiopia achieved by military might, in the face of British and League opposition.

Economic Sanctions Need World Backing, Lothian Tells Liberals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—The experience of the League of Nations in the matters of Manchuria, Ethiopia, and the Rhineland, and the failure of the World Economic Conference, might compel a reconsideration of the British attitude, not toward the League, which was an eternal and imperishable ideal, but toward the one obligation of the Covenant, under which Britain is more or less committed to go to war to maintain the status quo, said the Marquis of Lothian, speaking before the Scottish Liberal Federation here recently.

Economic sanctions, he said, if imposed by the whole world might be effective without war. But economic sanctions imposed by a partial League were likely to be ineffective, or if effective, to lead to armed retaliation by the power against whom they were taken, which meant war. And that was not all. Because the League was only a partial one, such a war might become a general war, and because it had no effective power to revise treaties or alter the economic status such a war might be fought to maintain an out-of-date status quo.

"Considering the terrible methods and consequences of modern war, the bombing of the civilian, and so forth," said Lord Lothian, "can we found a peace system on an obligation to go to war? That is the issue."

Liberals, he said, must strengthen the League as an instrument for peace. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts had warned them against trying to make the League an international war office!

The oft-heard statement that we are living in depressing times was challenged by Lord Lothian. We are living in difficult and dangerous times, he said, but the first duty of Liberals is to encourage the development of strong, responsible original, and creative citizens and not automatic cogs in a vast state machine.

Rewarded After 37 Years

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., May 13 (AP)—A government citation for gallantry, the result of a swim he made 37 years ago, was a surprise today to Capt. Edward J. Hardy. As an officer of volunteers in the Philippines March 27, 1899, Captain Hardy swam a river under fire of insurgent forces and obtained a raft which United States troops used in capturing 300 of the enemy.

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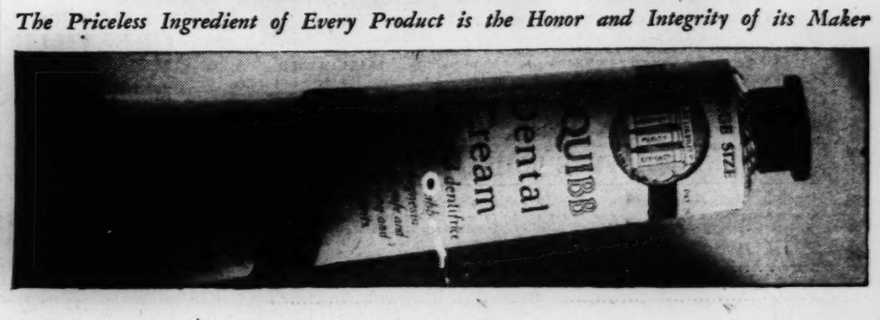

Campaign Opens for Tribute To Early American Aviators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 13—A move to establish a national monument to the pioneers of American aviation was launched here May 10 by Maj. Reuben H. Fleet, aircraft manufacturer, during exercises commemorating the ninth anniversary of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's take-off from this city for New York City on the first leg of his historic solo flight to Paris.

Major Fleet, head of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, and close personal friend of Colonel Lindbergh, proposed the establishment of a memorial to American aviation pioneers, declaring that "San Diego is the logical site for such a memorial, since this very city has a commanding position in aviation history.

How San Diego Qualifies

"In the first place," he pointed out, "San Diego is where the first successful glider flight (American) in history was made. This was in the little town of Otay near here where John Montgomery made a successful flight in 1884. Since then, aviation has been reared carefully and skillfully here. Such a memorial would be fitting and proper and would serve as a national monument to pioneers in aviation history."

When Major Fleet called for a vote on the proposal, the crowd was unanimously in favor.

A committee will be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to handle all details of establishing the memorial, probably in one of the buildings of the California Pacific International Exposition after it closes on Sept. 9.

The proposal by Major Fleet for the aviation monument climaxed a day-long celebration at the exposition here in commemoration of the departure of Colonel Lindbergh in the "Spirit of St. Louis" from the army flying field on North Island here on May 10, 1927.

For the first time since the spring of 1927, the men and women who made the "Spirit of St. Louis" in the old Ryan factory were assembled. On the stage in the "House of Hospitality" at the world's fair were the designer, engineers, welders, mechanics, sheet metal workers, assembly men and the girl who made the fabric for the Lindbergh plane. Speaking of these workers, Major Fleet said:

Those Who Helped Flight

"Back of the spectacular flight of Colonel Lindbergh was the unselfish and painstaking effort of a group of skilled men who worked tirelessly to make the 'Spirit of St. Louis' the fine rugged ship it was, men who watched the flight with a prayer that it might be successful and with the knowledge that their part in this flight had been well done."

Among the speakers at the Lindbergh celebration was T. Claude Ryan, manager of the plant in which the "Spirit of St. Louis" was built, and the man whom Colonel Lindbergh telegraphed early in 1927 to ask if he could build a ship capable of flying to Paris.

Mr. Ryan praised the courage and thoroughness of Colonel Lindbergh whom he described as "the actual father of commercial aviation because of his pioneering in the epochal transatlantic flight." He also lauded the skill and care with which his men worked in building the "Spirit of St. Louis."

Town Tax Rate Cut 10 Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LONGMEADOW, Mass., May 13—A decrease of 10 cents in the tax rate, from $35.50 to $35.40 was revealed when the assessors announced the levy for 1936. The total valuation of the town is $3,826,810.

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Main Points in Tariff Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—Following are the more important trade advantages which France and the United States have accorded each other in the reciprocal trade agreement, terms of which were made public here today:

United States Gains

General:

1. Reduction in 19 rates of duty affecting products which were exported to France to the value of $3,560,000 in 1935.

2. Agreement not to increase duty rates on a number of articles which were exported to France to the value of $5,140,000 in 1935. All now enjoy the minimum French rates, but increases had been contemplated on some.

3. Increased quotas on 44 products exported to the value of $13,730,000 in 1935.

4. Agreement that the French tobacco monopoly shall purchase not less than $3,200,000 worth of American tobacco during 1936 as compared to $2,490,000 for 1935.

5. Assurance that treatment of American motion picture films shall not be less favorable than at present.

Specific:

Tariff reductions and quota increases benefit the following commodities listed in order of export value in 1935:

1. Fruit (fresh, dried, canned). Tariff cut 50 per cent for grapefruit. Quota increases for most categories.
2. Automobile parts and accessories. Quota raised on chassis for luxury trade.
3. Tobacco. Definite increase in purchases promised for 1936. Favorable consideration promised thereafter.
4. Office equipment. Increased quota on typewriters.
5. Electric refrigerators. Increased quota.
6. Radio apparatus. Increased quota. Cut of two thirds in tax.
7. Lumber. Quota increases.
8. Canned asparagus. Slight tariff reduction. Increases had been planned.
9. Rice. Cut of 50 per cent in duty.
10. Agricultural machinery. Substantial supplementary quotas. Cut of two thirds in tax.

Comment:

The French concessions will affect commodities which in 1935 represented 40 per cent of total dutiable United States exports to France and were valued at $24,500,000.

French Gains

Reduction in the American tariff rates on 71 commodities the most important of which in order of import value in 1935 were:

Article	Old rate	New Rate
1. Cigarette Paper	60 per cent	45 per cent
2. Still Wines	$1.25 a gal.	75c a gal.
3. Spirits, Liquers	$5 a gal.	$2.50 a gal.
4. Quality Silk Fabrics (Reduction varies but averages about 20 per cent)		
5. Hand-Seamed Gloves	50 per cent	35 per cent
6. Perfumes and Cosmetics	75 per cent	37½ per cent
7. Tinsel, Lamé, etc. (Reduction varies from 40 per cent to 27 per cent)		
8. Essential Oils	25 per cent	12½ per cent
9. Roquefort cheese	35 per cent	25 per cent
10. Vanilla Beans	28 per cent	14 per cent
11. Corsets, Elastic Fabrics, etc. (Reduction varies from 33 per cent to 17 per cent).		

Comment:

The United States concessions will affect commodities which were imported into the United States from France in 1935 to a value of $19,070,000 out of total imports of $58,333,000.

France and U. S. Clear Road For Freer Trading

(Continued from Page 1)

pre-depression period, imports from France are scarcely over 30 per cent. This condition has been aggravated so far as France is concerned by the sharp reduction in American tourist business which, during the boom period, used to more than compensate for the dollar loss on the trade balance.

France Eager to Trade

So anxious was France to increase its American markets that its government was willing to accept an important restriction on its basic tariff policy. General French tariff practice in the past has been to retain complete freedom of action in changing tariff rates and quota allotments. In several cases this freedom of action is renounced in the new agreement, thereby providing a new element of certainty for American exporters.

France represents an important if not a primary factor in American foreign trade. In 1935 France ranked fourth as a foreign market for United States goods and twelfth as a source of United States purchases abroad. The volume of such trade has, however, fallen off sharply since 1930. This has been aggravated by the high rates of the Smoot-Hawley Act and French retaliation by quotas which threw many established American markets in France to other countries.

Almost a Trade War

At times, the situation has approximated a trade war with friction progressively increasing. As a result, the new agreement is considered of extreme importance as promising a reversal of this downward tendency and putting a firm foundation, if nothing more, under trade relations between the two nations.

All efforts to work out a satisfactory basis for trade between the two countries had previously proved futile despite protracted negotiations over a long period of years.

According to the State Department's analysis of the agreement the direct French duty reductions will be of value primarily in the export of luxury automobile chassis, grapefruit, canned pineapples, sewing machine heads, cash registers, spark plugs and fountain pens.

The assurance against duty increases benefits dried fruit, frozen salmon and motion picture films.

The minimum French tariff rate gained from grant of general most-favored-nation treatment will affect whole rice, refrigerating apparatus, canned salmon and shrimps, rubber tires and tubes, wall board, insulating paper and a large number of chemicals and textiles.

Paris Hails Agreement As Lifesaver of Trade

PARIS, May 13 (AP)—The new Franco-American trade treaty was declared today by Georges Bonnet, French Minister of Commerce, to be more than a mere commercial accord, a "real guarantee to peace," in a statement issued in connection with publication of terms of the pact.

The treaty, signed in Washington a week ago, goes into effect June 15.

M. Bonnet said the agreement, reducing United States tariffs and liberalizing French quotas on American goods, would permit France to participate in America's economic upswing.

"My dearest wish is that the example set by our two countries should be followed," the minister said. "Pacts like these are not only commercial treaties. They are in these troubled times a real guarantee to peace."

American businessmen in Paris called the treaty a "life saver" for United States trade in France.

Harold L. Smith, chairman of the Import Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce, said:

"For years we have been fighting an unbelievable tangle of quotas, duties, restrictions, laws and amendments which made Franco-American trade almost impossible.

"The treaty simplifies commercial relations and is an excellent beginning to a solution of international trade difficulties."

Telephone System Pensions Indicate Wide Discrepancies

(Continued from Page 1)

and a clerk, each with 35 years of service, received 73 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively; an engineer and a clerk, each with 27 years of service, got 45 per cent and 37 per cent, respectively. In each instance, the rank-and-file employee got something like 10 per cent less of his average salary than the executive.

The Reason Given

Explanation was that the executive's salary tended regularly to increase steeply in the last 10 years, while the rank and file employee's was usually static.

The absence of a pension stipulation in the plan disturbed the Bell Telephone System companies. In a report by a committee on revision of pension arrangements, set up by the company in 1927, these pertinent comments were made:

"Perhaps the most important of the several reasons advanced in favor of maximum pensions, is concerned with the general attitude of the public toward large pensions. Regardless of the immediate motives of the employer in providing for the retirement of superannuated employees, the public at large is likely to regard pensions primarily as a means of protecting old employees against destitution, or at most, as means of permitting them to spend their remaining years in reasonable comfort.

Likely to Arouse Suspicion

To the average person, a "pension" of $2000 or more a month is so far in excess of the most liberal concept of old-age requirements that a plan permitting allowances of such amounts is almost certain to be regarded with suspicion."

Other references to "hard to justify . . . considerable embarrassment for the company . . . loss of faith on the part of the public" followed. No action was taken by the company to set a maximum for pensions.

Again twice in 1934, the matter was considered by the A. T. & T. with a view to avoiding action by regulatory bodies, but no maximums were set.

At the end of 1934, approximately the present situation, there were 13 executives qualified for pension who would have received over $12,000 a year apiece. Walter S. Gifford, president of the A. T. & T. itself, would receive $60,997.85 as of 1934, and about $65,000 at the end of 1936.

Big Labor Turnover

Between 1920 and 1934, inclusive, 1,270,607 regular employees separated from the Bell Telephone System by reason or resignation, layoff, or dismissal. In 1920, 181,995 employees left the company, out of an average total of workers of 220,932. Thirty nine persons were in that year added to the pension rolls, or .02 per cent of those who left.

But the number going on the pension rolls has been rising, with fluctuations. In 1929, 101,025 employees left, 20.4 per cent of the total workers, and 235, or .23 per cent received pensions. In 1933, the largest year to receive pensioners, 27,497 workers were either laid off or resigned, 11.2 per cent of the total staff, and 1658 or 6.03 per cent received pensions.

Thus, in the last 15 years, the telephone company has attained the pensioner total of 6 per cent of employees leaving the company, having started in 1920 with two tenths of one per cent.

Percentage Slips Some

However, in 1934, the percentage had slipped back again. While 12,236 workers separated from the company, a total of 706 got pensions, or 5.77 per cent.

The average annual percentage of seperations in the 40-41 age-at-entry group was 20.51 per cent, while in the 15-19 age-at-entry group the percentage was 12.27 per cent.

Six male employees out of seven, the accountants' report shows, employed in 1928 after attaining age 40 were excluded from the pension plan within six years; and eight male employees out of nine employed in 1929 under age 40 were excluded from the pension plan within five years.

Computations made by the company itself in its 1934 pension valuation indicate that female persons who were employees at ages 40 to 44 have only 11.6 chances in 100 of receiving service pensions, while male persons have even less chances. Persons employed after age 45 cannot qualify for service pensions.

Company's Side Not Yet Told

The pension question was only one problem explored in recent hearings, and the company's side has not yet been presented. Other aspects involved the long-line departments of A. T. & T. For 50 years, it was stated, A. T. & T. has earned over 10 per cent annual profit on its long-line operation. Between 1913 and 1935 the profit averaged 10.92 per cent a year. Excluding the depression years, from 1913 to 1930 the profit was 15.69 per cent on the average.

These profits compare with 6 or 7 per cent generally figured for public utility operation under government rate-making. From 1913 to 1935, the average profit exceeded 6 per cent by $180,000,000 on long-line operation, and 7 per cent by $143,000,000.

Since the FCC's hearings have been under way, several rate reductions have been put through by A. T. & T., and the commission feels that these may have been stimulated by its explorations. The reductions amount to $3,000,000 a year on long-line operation alone, chiefly by the extension of low-charge periods.

Three Preliminary Recommendations

Appearing in executive session before the Appropriations Subcommittee of the House, Paul C. Walker, the commissioner conducting the hearings, testified to three definite recommendations to which his investigations have led thus far:

1. The license contract fee, which takes $14,000,000 annually from associated companies of the A. T. & T., should be wiped out, since it covers a service that should be performed for the holding company without fee.

2. The hand-set charge, which now runs up to 50 cents a month, should be discontinued. The charge was established to pay for equipment that already had become obsolescent, Mr. Walker concluded, and had been retained because it proved to be a money maker.

3. Long-distance rates are much too high.

Pennsylvania Idle Storm Legislature To Demand Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., May 12—Scenes strongly reminiscent of the jobless marchers in New Jersey were enacted here last night when hundreds of jobless men and women stormed the Pennsylvania Legislature in an effort to influence the lawmakers to vote an appropriation of $121,000,000 for food, clothing and rent for the destitute.

The demonstrators overflowed the lower chamber and cheered their spokesmen's demands for unemployment relief. With the arrival of state senators for the joint legislative meeting, the jobless cried to them to "stop playing politics and feed the poor."

Speaking for the unemployed, John J. Muldownet of Wilkes-Barre told the members of the legislature that the jobless were united and stronger than they ever were.

"We want it understood that relief must be based on decent standards of living," he declared, adding that it would require an appropriation if $120,000,000 to provide a budget of 64 cents a day for relief through January.

The Legislature has before it a group of bills sponsored by the Administration which are designed to meet the emergency, for which the Legislature was called in special session by Gov. George H. Earle to consider.

Pennsylvania has only enough funds on hand to carry relief work forward for the remainder of this week.

PWA Power Plan Legality Up in Suit

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Government and private power company attorneys contested in the District of Columbia Supreme Court yesterday over the question of whether the Public Works Administration has attempted illegally to carry out a national electric power program.

Newton D. Baker, counsel for four utility firms attacking the constitutionality of PWA, tried to put in evidence a mass of books and newspaper clippings, in his effort to prove an "illegal plan" followed by several New Deal agencies.

"We don't intend to take Mr. Ickes' word for what he claims to do with relief funds," Mr. Baker told the court. "We want to examine every word he has said, and all the things he has done and proposed to do."

Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat refused to accept in evidence a recent book by Secretary Ickes, which Mr. Baker contended, described the program. The justice upheld the plea of Jerome Frank, PWA general counsel, who claimed that such evidence already had been ruled immaterial by the Supreme Court in its recent TVA decision.

New Laws Bring Election Reforms To Kentucky Polls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 13—Among the 74 new states laws which become effective in Kentucky, May 15, are several political reforms, two of which may have a marked effect on future elections. One provides for statewide registration of voters on a permanent basis. Heretofore, registration was conducted only in incorporated cities, which exempted a number of mining "camps" of several thousand population whose property is almost entirely owned by corporate interests and where, it was charged in previous years, election results were controlled entirely by the corporations.

Another scheme practiced in some of the smaller cities to circumvent registration therein was to divide the city into precincts as one cuts a pie, with the wide ends of the wedges extending out beyond the city limits. This enabled unregistered rural voters to cast their ballots along with registered city voters, and, since there is no legal means of identifying an unregistered voter, the system is said to have been productive of fraud.

Primaries Provided

A second reform provides for compulsory primary elections for state offices, doing away with the boss-controlled conventions. A third law, providing for beginning the public ballot count at 5 o'clock on the evening of election day, instead of the following day, is calculated to give the waiting electorate more definite news by morning.

Automobile owners were pleased by the law reducing license fees to a flat rate of $4.50, effective next January, and by the adoption of a standard safety-responsibility law, requiring motorists to satisfy damage judgments before they may continue driving.

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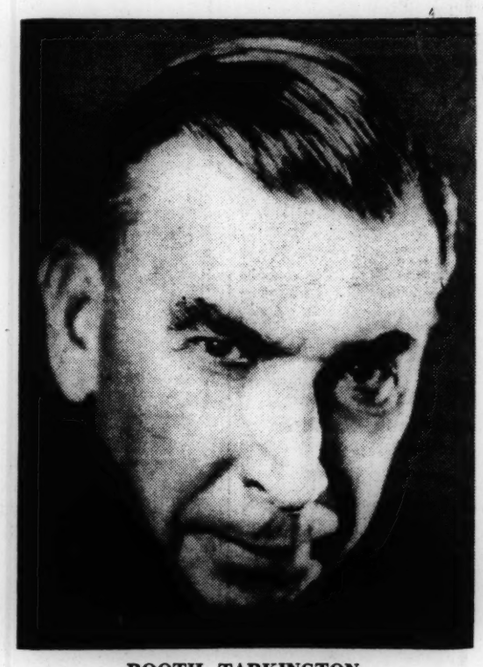

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$90,000,000 Suit Filed by Inventor In Air Controversy

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—James V. Martin, inventor and manufacturer of airplanes, began suit in United States District Court yesterday in an effort to collect $90,000,000 damages from 37 corporations, four co-partnerships and 28 individuals.

He alleged they had violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Among the causes of action which Mr. Martin, who has filed other patent suits against numerous defendants, set forth was the allegation that a bombing plane he designed and built was destroyed "by incendiary darts."

Charges "Corrupt Plot"

Destruction of the machine his suit attributed to a "corrupt plot" to which he alleged certain of the plaintiffs were parties. The machine, he alleged further, was destroyed "so that inferior, unsafe, inefficient, obsolete and unstable bombers of defendants' manufacture should not suffer by unfavorable comparison."

Mr. Martin's suit charged he had been damaged to the extent of $30,000,000, and asked treble damages under provisions of the anti-trust law.

Among the defendants are many of the best-known manufacturers and companies in the transport field, as well as the investment and brokerage houses of Hayden, Stone & Co., S. M.-P. Murphy & Co., E. A. Pierce & Co., and James C. Willson & Co.

Former Naval Officer

The plaintiff, once a naval officer, set forth that certain of the defendants entered into a "corrupt and collusive plan, with the aid of officials placed in key positions of trust and responsibility in departments of the United States Government, as well as by misleading other government officials" to thwart his flying his own planes.

Further, he said, some of the defendants procured his discharge as a navy officer. He added: "Defendants have willfully and wantonly crippled the national defense by knowingly foisting upon the Government obsolete, unstable, inefficient and unsafe aircraft, aircraft parts and accessories while throttling the advance and development of aircraft trade industry throughout the United States."

Other Charges Made

He made the further charge that the defendants "have willfully and wantonly caused unnecessary loss of life by knowingly manufacturing and delivering to the Government . . . and to commercial firms, unsafe, unstable, obsolete and inefficient aircraft. . . ."

Among the other defendants named are American Airlines, Inc., Boeing Airplane Corporation, Curtiss-Wright Airplane Company, Douglas Aircraft Company, Eastern Air Transport, Inc., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Glenn L. Martin Company, Pan American Airways Corporation, and Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc.

Mexico Speeds Work on Pan-American Highway

Photos by William Harrison Furlong, San Antonio

Progress Recorded in Forging Major Traffic Link

Upper Left—This Road in the Rough Between the Texas Border and Mexico City Has Been Rebuilt Into the Pan-American Highway. Upper Right—Ferries Such as This Along the New Route Have Been Replaced by Permanent Bridges. Below—A Stretch of the Completed Highway Just North of Mexico City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Working in three shifts of eight hours each, Mexican Government laborers are engaged in the final few weeks of work to complete all-weather surfacing of the famous Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City Pan-American Highway—the highway which already is "open" yet is "closed."

William Harrison Furlong, manager of the Inter-American Highway Association, which represents the director general of Mexican highways here, awaited official announcement of a public opening date with the knowledge that the Mexican Government, as anxious as it was to beckon tourist traffic, preferred to delay a general invitation until all hazards were removed.

While the 767-mile highway actually has been in use for some time, and even now, though officially "closed" over a short but hazardous stretch, is daily negotiated in its entirety, the Mexican Government has been commendably cautious in directing travelers whose safety and convenience have been given first consideration.

As a matter of fact, more than 600 miles of the route to Mexico City is now paved, with the remainder rock and gravel surfaces in varying stages of smoothness. All permanent bridges have been completed, permitting abandonment of the use of ferries over numerous streams encountered along the way. While some short stretches of unpaved surface remained to be conditioned for all-weather use, the main barriers to convenient through traffic were slides in a mountainous section of some 60 miles, between Tamazunchale, State of San Luis Potosi, and Jacala, Hidalgo.

Hopes of Inflationists Soar As House Debates Farm Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 12—Inflation hopes soared high here today as the House commenced six hours of general debate on the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage refinancing bill, after a striking victory yesterday by the "soft-money" forces.

Leaders of both major parties for the most part continued to predict eventual defeat of the $3,000,000,000 currency expansion measure. But its supporters were jubilant over their prospects and Representative John J. O'Connor (D) of New York, chairman of the House Rules Committee which for nearly a year pigeonholed the bill, was of the opinion that it would pass the House.

The first test came yesterday when the inflationists rolled up 220 votes against 153 on the motion to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of the measure and force it to the floor of the House.

Behind the vote was a combination of political factors of great vote-gathering power. First, is inflation sentiment itself. Second, is the opportunity the bill presents for a gesture to the farmers, always a desirable thing to a farm district representative during an election year. Third, is the opportunity it provided Republicans to embarrass the Administration. Finally, is the power of pressure groups, notably upon representatives such as the regular Michigan Republicans.

In addition, a certain number voted "Yes" yesterday from conviction that the measure deserved an opportunity on the floor of the House. Strictly speaking, the vote was not on the merits of the bill, but on the right to a decision in the House. It had been kept off the floor by the Rules Committee. Some of those who voted to bring it out are expected to vote against it on the final vote.

There is still no expectation of eventual enactment. The Senate is counted on to defeat it even should the House approve. And a Presidential veto is believed to wait as a final obstacle. However, it had been hoped to defeat it on the original test in the House. The failure provided the inflationists with the best news they have had in Congress for a long time.

The measure would authorize government refinancing at 1½ per cent of farm mortgages up to a limit of $3,000,000,000. The Farm Credit Administration would issue bonds to raise the money. If not purchased by the public the bonds would be purchased by the Federal Reserve Banks which would be authorized to issue notes for the purpose.

Far British Lands Send Students As Fellows to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Thirty-one college men from various parts of the British Empire will pass the next two years at American universities as the eleventh annual contingent of Commonwealth Fund Fellows. Since the scholarships were established in 1925, more than 300 students, including this year's group, will have been brought here for study. Each fellow passes two years at the United States university he chooses; and during the summer vacation he makes an extensive tour of the country, reporting his observations to the Commonwealth Fund.

The 1936 group includes a New Zealand meteorologist, who will study weather forecasting for aviation, and a college principal from Ceylon, who will study methods of technical education.

Among the men returning home next month after completing their studies in the United States are Philip Chantler, student at Harvard, who will assist in developing a new division of the department of economics at the University of Manchester for research on public utility costs and rate regulation; Walton Smith, who has been at Princeton and Stanford, and who will investigate sponge fisheries in the Bahamas; Bernard Kinsey, enrolled at California, who will develop a radiation laboratory at the University of Liverpool, and Jack C. Trevor, a student at Northwestern, who will organize and lead an anthropological and archaeological expedition to Tanganyika, East Africa.

The purpose of the scholarships is to contribute to the maintenance and enrichment of a friendly understanding between the British and American peoples.

Taking of Fort Ticonderoga Celebrated on Restored Site

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., May 12—Thousands of visitors are in Ticonderoga this week to review the celebration in connection with the 161st anniversary of the taking of Fort Ticonderoga, restored by its present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, by Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys. With summerlike weather 6000 persons witnessed the re-enactment of the capture of the old barracks of the fort on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Pell, in rebuilding the embattlements and redoubts overlooking Lake Champlain, followed closely the plans of the original builders from authentic documents in the possession of the Pell family. The result was that the old fort today looks practically as it did when Ethan Allen took it.

Colby to Speak

The celebration will close on Saturday, when Mrs. Pell will make a radio address describing the work and aims of the American Congress of Patriotic Societies, and a gigantic historical pageant in which 200 children will participate will be staged. Another feautre of Saturday's program will be a radio address by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in the Woodrow Wilson Administration, who will speak on the Constitution.

The celebration on Sunday was opened by Mr. Pell as master of ceremonies. The family of the owner of the old fort was prominent in Manhattan when that island was sparsely settled and constituted nothing more than a rambling Dutch village.

Political Address

This, and Mr. Pell's service in the World War, first with the French army, and later with the American Expeditionary Forces, were recalled by State Senator Joseph R. Hanley of Perry, the chief speaker here Sunday, and by Bert R. Cooper, representing the Governor of New Hampshire, and Maj. Dale M. Holgsland, U. S. A., commanding the Seventh Field Artillery at Fort Ethan Allen.

Senator Hanley in his address criticized the teaching of what he called Communist doctrines in various schools throughout the United States, and rapped the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration for its spending policy.

The capture of the fort was portrayed by Arthur Carr, a descendant of Ethan Allen, as leader of the Green Monutain boys. Other historical characters portrayed by local residents were Benedict Arnold and Captain Feltham.

The program for this week, beginning today, includes dances, old-fashioned fiddlers' contests, pet shows, a pageant and baseball games.

The pageant of May 10 commemorated the seizure the Continentals made in the name of "the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" just as the Congress was convening.

The old fort is an outstanding historic landmark, used in turn by the French, English and Americans. Now restored, it contains what is said to be the finest collection of Revolutionary guns, swords and cannons in the country.

Winlock Is President Of Museum Association

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—The American Association of Museums last night elected Herbert E. Winlock, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, as president. Others elected included Hermon Carey Bumpus, trustee of the Boston Children's Museum, and Arthur C. Parker, director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, as vice-presidents.

Award Bestowed On Research Leader In Aeronautics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—For his success in "the direction of aeronautical research and for the development of original equipment and methods," George William Lewis, director of aeronautical research of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, has been awarded the 1936 Daniel Guggenheim Medal, it was announced here today.

Mr. Lewis, the eighth Guggenheim medalist, began his work in aeronautics in 1917 in Philadelphia.

The Daniel Guggenheim Medal was established in 1927 by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics. Other recipients of the medal have been Orville Wright, Ludwig Prandtl, Frederick W. Lanchester, Juan de la Cierva, Commander Jerome C. Hunsaker, William E. Boeing and William F. Durand.

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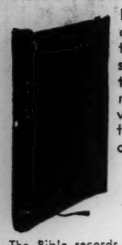

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Hollywood Is Coming to Front As a Center of Radio Activity

Radio Comment

Hollywood, Eddie Cantor, radio comedian, thinks, is going to rival New York as the capital of the radio. Mr. Cantor, who is preparing to leave for the west coast shortly, will be heard next season from the coast.

Twenty of the 40 major national network programs from the National and Columbia systems, Mr. Cantor points out, originate in Hollywood. Radio also has been going after picture stars. Film executives have aided this trend by encouraging their actors to go on the air. The film stars themselves like the idea of going on the radio without being obliged to leave their work.

Two New Playhouses

The Columbia Broadcasting System is building two new playhouses, each accommodating 1000 listeners, at Hollywood. It recently purchased Station KNX in Hollywood. Many of the large advertising companies who produce the major network programs have branch offices on the west coast.

The call of the West is finding a stronger appeal with radio stars as summer approaches. George Burns and Gracie Allen are now in Hollywood where they expect to remain for several months while shooting a picture. Jack Benny, who has signed with the films again, is shortly moving to the coast where he will continue his radio show.

Modern Studio

The National Broadcasting Company, of course, has a modern studio building at Hollywood where weekly, for instance, Bing Crosby and Bob Burns, the sage of Van Buren, carry on while doing daily work on a new picture.

Mr. Cantor's own radio company will be working in several places in the film capital. Eddie himself will be working for Samuel Goldwyn and United Artists. Bobbie Breen his "adopted son" will be working in a picture at a smaller company. Parkyakakas, dialect comedian with Mr. Cantor, will be featured with Joe Penner in a picture on the RKO lot.

Fred Allen who has been negotiating with film producers, probably will bring his Town Hall program to Hollywood in the fall. Kate Smith is shortly to co-star with Shirley Temple. Walter O'Keefe, the "Man on the Flying Trapeze," is going West and probably will be heard from Hollywood in the fall. Ben Bernie and James Melton are also thinking about taking the coast journey.

Many Features

In the run of radio features which regularly come from the coast might be mentioned the "Hollywood Hotel" program, Mary Pickford's Parties at Pickfair, Frank Fay, Sigmund Romberg and Lionel Barrymore, Smith Ballew and the Chateau program and Marion Talley.

As one hint why the radio stars are "going Hollywood" or why Hollywood in turn welcomes radio's big time talent Mr. Canter says, "With the coming of television every home will be a theater. Then the two industries (radio and films) will be dependent on each other for their existence, mutual advantages and material."

Ecuador Station

Under the great shadow of Mount Chimborazo in the tiny village of Riobamba, Ecuador, is shortwave station PRADO which transmits every Thursday evening from 9 to 11:15 on 6618 kc. PRADO has been on the air since 1931 and is therefore considered one of the pioneer shortwave radiocasters. The programs consist mainly of excellent native music, both vocal and instrumental. They provide delightful entertainment for those interested in Ecuadorian folk songs.

The station is under the direction of 'Mrs. Prado,' who has a very charming voice, and announces in both Spanish and English. Not infrequently after the radiocast is over, PRADO will have a friendly chat with one of her neighbor stations in Quito or Guayaquil and will exchange the greetings of the day, comment on reception conditions, or perhaps make suggestions for the improvement of the other station's circuit—the two are like neighbors hobnobbing over a back fence. . . .

The World by Radio

All Time Is Eastern Standard for Ease in Calculation

Sunday, May 17

Boston—3:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science. W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Paris—3:30 p. m.—Theatre National de l'Opera-Comique. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Review of the week; questions and answers; Soviet opinion. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Berlin—5:30 p. m.—"People from the United States and Canada at the Berlin mike." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Program for Central and South America. PCJ, 31.28m, 9.59meg.
Caracas, Venezuela—7:30 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Madrid—9:15 p. m.—Light Spanish musical program. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Military concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9:50 p. m.—Service from Birmingham Cathedral (Church of England). GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Winnipeg—11 p. m.—"Live, Laugh and Love": orchestra with soloists and Prava. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Monday, May 18

Washington—10 a. m.—United States Navy Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—"About Soviet aviation"; songs by Soviet airmen. RNE, 25m 12meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—Variety entertainment. JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 10.74meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Washington—5:15 p. m.—United States Army Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; talk, "Italy on the sea and freedom of navigation." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—7:20 p. m.—"Mr. Flotsam and Jetsam," GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Reichswehr Band. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas, Venezuela—9 p. m.—Sergio Codos and his orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—9:55 p. m.—Sir Walford Davies: "Music and the Ordinary Listener: Keyboard Photography." GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Tuesday, May 19

Washington—10 a. m.—United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, leader W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Berlin—5:30 p. m.—"The XI. Olympiad, 1936." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Paris—6:30 p. m.—Concert at Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
London—7:05 p. m.—"This Little Neck"; memorial to Anne Boleyn. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSA, 49.5m. 6.05meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Beethoven and Mozart: String quartets, with two horns, by members of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DJD. 25.4m. 11.77meg.
Toronto—10 p. m.—Luigi Romanelli and his Orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m. 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Wednesday, May 20

Washington—10 a. m.—United States Army Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News" W1XK, 31.3m., 9.57meg.
Paris—2:30 p. m.—News in English. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Travel talk: "A Voyage on the Northern Sea Route"; also "A Short Talk on Gardening in Moscow." RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.5m, 11.79meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; latest Italian light music: Prof. A. De Masi, talk. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:45 p. m.—Griller String Quartet. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Schenectady — 7 p. m.—Latin-American concert. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.55meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"Aboard the Etherbus Through Germany." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—9 p. m.—Music by Empire Composers: Victor Harding, Australian baritone; Arthur Benjamin, Australian pianist. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Caracas, Venezuela—10 p. m.—Musical Comedies. YV2RC, 51.7 m, 5.8meg.

Thursday, May 21

Huizen, Netherlands—9 a. m.—"Well-known Dutchmen before the PHOHI microphone": Dr. Jac. P. Thysse, natural science; orchestra. PHI, 16.88m, 11.73meg.
Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Tokyo—4 p. m.—"Current events in Japan." JVM, Nazaki, 27.9m, 9.87meg.
London—6:45 p. m.—Band of His Majesty's Irish Guards. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—"Ascension Day: Men's Ramble of the Shortwave Station Reporters." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—7:25 p. m.—"Starlight"; interviews with stage people and excerpts from their repertoires. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
London—10 p. m.—"Four-Footed Things": words and music about animals. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Washington—10:30 a. m.—United States Navy Band. W8XK, Pittsburgh, 19.7m, 15.21meg; W3XAL, New York, 16.8m, 17.78meg.

Friday, May 22

Boston—11.30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Paris—3:30 p. m.—Theatre National de l'Opera. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—"A Broadcast for Youth; How Soviet Workers Spend Their Free Time in Summer." RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; opera; "Rome's Midnight Voice," duets in dialect. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
London—6:30 p. m.—"Under Big Ben," talk. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg., GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg, GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Scandinavian Evening." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Halifax—8 p. m.—"Acadian Serenade"; soloists with orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Caracas, Venezuela—10:15 p. m.—National Orchestra, YV2RC, 51.7m. 5.8meg.

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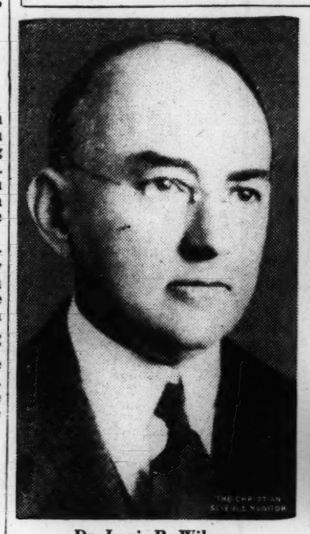

Dr. Louis R. Wilson
President, American Library Association and Dean of Graduate Library School, University of Chicago

Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith
Washington Woman Who Presided Over Trustees' Meetings of American Library Association

London—10:25 p. m.—"Foreign Affairs," Sir Frederick Whyte. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Pittsburgh—11 p. m.—"DX Club." W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Saturday, May 23

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Schenectady—12:45 p. m.—Metropolitan opera. W2XAD, 19.5m, 15.40meg.
Paris—3:30 p. m.—Troupe from the Comedie Française. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—League of Nations activities. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
Berlin—6 p. m.—"Frühlingsluft," Josef Strauss operetta. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—6:55 p. m.—Alexander Henderson, baritone; Maurice Vinden, organ. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9:58meg; GSA, 49.5m, 6.05meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Dance music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Ottawa—10 p. m.—"The Northern Messenger": messages to far northern outposts of Canada. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg. CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—10:55 p. m.—"Land's End to John o' Groats," BBC Military Band. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Pittsburgh—11 p. m.—"Messages to the Far North." W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Station WIXAL, Boston

Sunday, May 24
25.5m—11.79meg
2:30 p. m.—Reradiocasts for European listeners.
3:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science.
49m—6.04meg
4 p. m.—Highland Glee Club.
4:15 p. m.—"War—A Strong Plea for Peace," Major Arthur McKeogh, journalist
4:45 p. m.—"Young People and Alcohol," interview with W. Roy Breg.
5 p. m.—"Mental Gymnastics," Everett M. Smith ("Puzzlesmith").
5:15 p. m.—Chamber music, WPA Trio.
5:45 p. m.—"Travelscripts," week-end journeys.

Monday, May 25
25.5m—11.79meg
4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."

Tuesday, May 26
25.5m—11.79meg
4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
49m—6.04meg
6:45 p. m.—"Contemporary American Music" (recordings).
7:00 p. m.—"Sciencecast," Dr. Loring B. Andrews.
7:15 p. m.—"The Littletons": history.
7:30 p. m.—Margaret Dellinger Barney, mezzo-soprano.
8:00 p. m.—"The Man Who Won the War": dramatic sketch.

Wednesday, May 27
25.5m—11.79meg
4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."

Thursday, May 28
25.5m-11.79meg
4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
49m-6.04meg
7 p. m.—Boston University Night: Addresses; Glee Club; Choral Arts Society; orchestra.
8:15 p. m.—"Retrospect and Prospect," Dr. Kirtley F. Mather.

Friday, May 29
25.5m-11.79meg
4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."

Sunday, May 31
25.5m—11.79meg
2:30 p. m.—Reradiocasts for European listeners.
3:15 p. m.—Radiocast on Christian Science.
49m—6.04meg
4:00 p. m.—Choir of King's Chapel, Boston.
4:15 p. m.—"The Importance of Cotton to America," Charles K. Everett.
4:45 p. m.—"The Value of a Cultural Background."
5:00 p. m.—"Mental Gymnastics," Everett M. Smith ("Puzzlesmith").
5:15 p. m.—WPA Boston Civic Orchestra.
5:45 p. m.—"Ways to Avoid War," Donald Grant.

Michigan College 'League of Nations' Votes Peace Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—A world peace conference should be called by the League of Nations in an effort to untangle the Italo-Ethiopian situation, it was decided by political science students of Michigan colleges at their annual Model League of Nations held here May 8 and 9.

The student delegates, representing various League nations, agreed that Ethiopia must be recognized as a conquered nation. On this basis the League should interfere directly in the present situation, they decided, and the peace conference plan was adopted as a means of correcting conditions responsible for the tangled international relations.

Approximately 200 students of 17 Michigan colleges, including the University of Michigan, participated in the deliberations. Committee reports were adopted in the plenary session held in the House of Representatives chambers in the State Capitol.

A definite program of sanctions was approved. Upon threat or act of aggression on the part of a League member mandatory sanctions should be applied in three steps, it was decided. First, an economic embargo on copper, lead, oil, steel, and steel alloy would be imposed for 60 days; if this failed to produce desired results, a military and naval blockade would be applied for 90 days; and if this failed, military sanctions (this was understood to mean invasion of the offending nation's territory, if necessary) would be imposed.

In a report on mandates the Assembly recommended returning to Germany the colonies of which she was deprived following the World War, except those under Japanese province. The condition would be, however, that Germany give sufficient guarantee of European peace.

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Librarians See Some Gains In Film Records Over Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 12—Is the book world witnessing transition from the volume form of the book to the roll form, a reversal of the change that came nearly 2000 years ago when bookmakers began to turn from the roll form to the codex or volume form?

The question is raised because of an extensive exhibit of microphotographic processes and equipment organized by Dr. M. Llewellyn Raney, director of the University of Chicago libraries, now on view at the Jefferson Hotel here in connection with a symposium held as a feature of the fifty-eighth annual conference of the American Library Association.

University, college, reference and public librarians from all parts of the country are attending the symposium, in which the advantages and disadvantages of substituting film for books—and even for newspapers—are to be discussed. The film would be read by library patrons with the aid of a projector.

Under Full Auspices

The microphotography symposium is under the joint auspices of the American Library Association committee on public documents; the A. L. A. agricultural libraries section; the A. L. A. college and reference section; the Bibliographical Society of America; the librarians of large public libraries; the university and reference librarians; the joint committee on materials for research of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council; the National Archives, the National Bureau of Standards and Science Service.

"Various studies have been made in recent years as to the possibility of reproducing archives, newspapers and rare books by means of film," said Dr. Raney. "The present experiments are concerned with determining the most practical procedure for serving the scholar, research worker and college student.

Of Value in Research

"Even the largest library can rarely provide all the literature relating to a particular subject. Rare books, journals and manuscripts cannot ordinarily be obtained on interlibrary loans. Scholarly investigations must often be carried on under conditions which do not permit access to the principal collections relating to the subject being studied.

"Students in a far-western university may require access to South Carolina newspapers, Colonial records on file in New England libraries, New York archives and various other remote materials. The new film process would provide copies of the valuable originals for use in libraries all over the country."

Great Space Savers

Other advantages of using these "film versions," Dr. Raney declared, are saving in space, durability and elimination of binding costs.

"To record the recent NRA and AAA hearings in books," he explained, "would have required 556 volumes of 300 pages each and that would require a lot of library shelfage. But the necessary film can be stacked up on less than three feet of space.

"A page reproduced on film costs a little more than one mill to produce which is less expensive than it would be in book form. The National Bureau of Standards ascribes to film the same permanency as pure rag paper. The fire and fume hazard do not characterize the acetate safety film as distinguished from the nitrate film.

"A very striking gain is made in the preservation of newspapers," Dr. Raney stated further, "whereby a lasting medium is substituted for a perishable one at no increase in cost and with a saving of 90 per cent in storage space."

Many Other Uses Cited

Other advantages cited by Dr. Raney were the facts that hopeless gaps in valuable sets may be closed economically; the rarity in possession may be spared hard usage by use of a film reproduction; interlibrary loans can be replaced by ownership of text; the individual scholar—even in crowded apartments—can own his own materials and the amateur scholar, residing at a distance from great centers, need not lose his hold on scholarship.

Three sessions of the library trustees are scheduled for today, presided over by Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith of Washington.

A gain of more than 1300 new members for the American Library Association in the past 10 months was reported today by Miss Winifred Ver Nooy, chairman of the membership committee, at a luncheon meeting over which she presided at the Westmoreland Club and attended by committee representatives from 20 states. Miss Ver Nooy is reference librarian at the University of Chicago Library.

New York Leads in Gain

New York stood first in new membership enrollment with 275 new members. South Carolina stood first in percentage of increase with a gain of more than 55 per cent. Every state in the Union, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and six Canadian provinces have helped to register this increase according to Miss Cora M. Beatty, head of the A. L. A. membership department. Eight foreign countries have contributed one new member each.

Total membership in the American Library Association is approximately 13,000. The memberships are open to librarians, libraries and other educational institutions, library trustees and other friends of libraries.

Honorable mention for excellent work on the membership committee was given by Miss Ver Nooy to Margaret G. Hickman, Los Angeles Public Library; Pearl E. Lockhart, Detroit Public Library; Julia F. Carter, Cincinnati Public Library, and Charlotte G. Pease, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Miss Anne M. Thomas, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, and Margaret F. Barss, Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library.

Religious Books Chosen

Forty religious books, chosen by a committee of librarians as the most important books—for library purposes—in the field of religion, published in 1935-36, were announced yesterday at the Religious Books Round Table.

The factors largely determining the choice of books were the needs of the average public library and the interests of the general reader, rather than the technical scholar. In order to present a balanced list the committee included books on five major religious topics: (1) interpretations of the nature of religion and of its application to social problems; (2) discussions of the relation of the church to political theories and situations (such as Communism, religious liberty, church and state, etc.); (3) particular problems and functions of the church; (4) devotional and inspirational literature (including religious biography); (5) tools for general (not specialized or advanced) reference.

In this way an attempt has been made to facilitate the growth of a well-rounded religious section in the library and to call the attention of the general reader to the numerous, varied and interesting publications in the field of religion.

Marks Sixtieth Anniversary

The Richmond conference marks the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the American. Library Association back in 1876, according to Dr. Louis Round Wilson, president, who made this announcement in his address last night before the first general session at the Mosque on "Restudying the Library Chart."

"Though we are not formally considering it as such, this meeting marks our sixtieth anniversary," Dr. Wilson said. "Since our fiftieth anniversary celebration in 1926, 10 years have sped by with such swiftness and with such confusion that we have had little opportunity to take account of our bearings.

"From the Atlantic City meeting until 1929, all our energies were absorbed in the expansion of library activities incident to the rise of library incomes. Then, with a suddenness that was breath taking, we were plunged into the most profound depression America has known. In this maelstrom, library revenues dropped to unprecedented depths, circulation mounted to unprecedented heights."

Pope Attacks Reds And Neo-Paganism; Sees Peace Era

VATICAN CITY, May 13 (AP)—Pope Pius yesterday expressed the fervent hope that the end of the Italo-Ethiopian war would be "a prelude to true European and world peace."

Inaugurating the World Exposition of the Roman Catholic Press before thousands of spectators, the Pope remarked that the opening coincides with the "triumphant news of a great and good people."

"This peace," said the Pope, "should be and, we hope, will be a fruitful and coefficient prelude to a true European and world peace.

The Pontiff also spoke against Communism, saying it "ambushes individual dignity, the sanctity of the family order, the security of the civil consortium and, above all, religion."

He mentioned the development of Communism in Russia, Mexico, Spain, Uruguay and Brazil, saying that it had been promoted in these countries by propaganda which spared nothing.

The Pope also spoke against what he called "neo-paganism," with which, he said, "immorality so easily and almost inevitably allies itself, although, perhaps, under the guise of refined material civilization."

The Pope drew a clear line between the church and state and charged that the state is encroaching upon the church's domains.

"The Roman Catholic Church," the Pope declared, "does not intend at all to usurp anything of what appertains to politics, properly so-called in accordance with their end."

He said, however, that politics were creating for the Roman Catholic Church every kind of difficulty, obstructing its activities in those "vast fields which have a greater need for the church and could most profit by her—the youth, the family, the schools, the press, and the popular masses."

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The Way to the Well

"I WAS on my way to the well."

The words were uttered carelessly in a crowded room, yet they came to me like a song, evoking memories.

THERE WAS, FOR example, the way to the Wishing Well. The path led through a grove of hazel trees between which you looked down on the water of a mountain lake. In spring the grass was starred with primroses, great yellow clumps of blossom among long, green shield-shaped leaves. Later in the year the trees became heavy with nuts. We liked to walk slowly then, on our way to the well, gathering nuts, fingering the velvety texture of the glovelike sheaths, peeling them and baring the smooth shells. If we stood quite still under the hazel trees, if we waited a little while, we were almost certain to hear the soft dip and splash of oars as a boat went up or down the lake.

"Is there a more beautiful sound in the world?" we used to ask each other.

From the edge of the grove, we had our first sight of the Wishing Well. After the cool gray shadow of the hazels, gold sunlight, spilt between silver birch trees upon an ivory white road, seemed, perhaps, a little dazzling. But fresh coolness waited where larch trees waved feathery branches above the stone penthouse of the well. There were two narrow seats in the penthouse. They were made from blue slabs of slate, quarried in the mountains above the lake. Between these seats was the well, a circular pool set around with flagstones which were hollowed by the tread of many feet. An iron cup hung by a chain from a hook on the wall. Legend said that, if you drank three times from the well and made a wish, it would be fulfilled. As a matter of form, and because the water was deliciously cold and sweet, we always dipped the little cup and drank, our eyes laughing merrily above the thick rim; while birds sang in the larch trees, water rippled on the lake shore below the road and sunlight dappled blue shadows upon the distant mountain slopes. Then, as we rinsed the cup and emptied it onto the flagstones, one of us would say:

"But what can there be left to wish for beyond all this?"

THEN THERE WAS one summer, spent in a village by the sea, where the streets were so steep that often they became stairways cut in the cliff's face. Every evening we clattered down the steps, carrying water pails on our way to the well. Always we paused at the top and looked down between lines of gray stone cottages to the miniature harbor with its forest of fishing-boat masts. It seemed as though one might touch these with an outstretched finger tip, or with a thrown pebble strike the funnel of a steamer which approached from the horizon line. In June an apple orchard tossed billows of blossom through the narrow valley that stretched away behind the well. Between it and the sea lay a grassy space on which copper brown fishing-nets were spread out to dry. Fishermen, with faces the same color as their nets, sat on the sea wall, taking their ease and joking with the village girls who went by. In the still summer dusk, softly spoken words carried surprisingly far. The creak of the well wheel, laughter and the splash of water were blent in a merry song. Dusk had usually deepened to darkness before we returned home. Going had, perforce, to be slow if the precious water was not to be spilt. At the top of the steps, we paused to rest. Lights were scattered over the face of the cliff. One light or two would be moving out at sea and overhead were stars.

"Look," said my friend, "I am carrying a bucketful of stars!"

He was standing so still that the water in his pail had become a mirror of black crystal, set with tiny gems of light.

DURING ANOTHER SUMMER, we fetched our daily supply of water from a well on the Canadian prairies. It was an ugly enough metal pump, but the way to it led through a poplar bluff where wild canaries flickered like yellow flames. Their ecstasy of song seemed but a deeper note in the harmony of leaves, astir on the summer breeze, or the distant hum of a threshing engine on a harvest day. Even the rattle of the pump handle had its place in this harmony, and the sudden rush of water from the hooked iron spout.

When our buckets were filled and the clank and clatter had ceased, there followed a silence that was exquisitely serene. From the place where the pump stood the ground fell away, rose, fell and rose again, rolling in waves till it seemed to meet the sky. Most of this land was rich with ripening corn, but there were hollows where prairie daisies grew thickly like soft blue mist and many a knoll was bright with goldenrod.

"Beautiful silence! Beautiful stillness!" one murmured; and we waited, hesitating to move or break the spell.

Softly, intensifying the silence, speaking as if with its voice, came the gentle chime of cow bells. Slowly, moving across the stillness, drawing near along the trail, three drowsy cows came home towards their barn.

STONE STEPS, HALF hidden in a tangle of coarse grass, led down to the Well of the Pomegranate Tree. Musical with the song of cicadas, peacefully the hours and days slid by, in that oriental garden where purple hibiscus and orange lilies bloomed more luxuriantly every year. Often it seemed to us, who lived there, as if time was counted no more save by the waxing and waning of the moon, the rainbow hued loveliness of dawn or the ruby fire of sunset behind the hills. Only around the well, which bubbled among rocks at the garden's end, a busy industry hummed. There women from the village came to wash linen, which they spread on large flat stones and hammered clean with smaller stones. All day long their quick tap-tap rose sharply, breaking across the cicadas' hum. Just before dusk the sound ceased when the women piled their linen into baskets and went home, carrying these poised upon their heads.

That was the hour when we went down to the well, as the cool breeze of evening relieved the burning heat, loosened the red waxen blossoms of the pomegranate tree and carried them down to float upon the water of the well which slept within the deep shade of the thick green leaves.

ONE DAY WE climbed a narrow pathway from a shore on which waves broke noisily over jagged rocks. We came into the peace of a pinewood, where thick carpets of brown needles hushed even the sound of our own steps. From there the intermittent crash of breakers dropped to a gentle murmur. Turning a corner, we found that we were on the way to yet another well, perhaps the most beautiful of them all.

In a clearing in the forest, a garden had been planted. At one end of this stood a little house. At the other end, and close to us, was a well, surrounded by a red brick wall. Mellowed by weather, the bricks bloomed warmly against the cool green background of grass and trees. Above the well-head rose a cross beam made of pine boughs, from which a bucket swung and dripped as though someone had recently drawn water from the well; yet no human figure was in sight and no sound or sign of life issued from the open windows of the little house.

Shyly, not wishing to intrude, but unable to resist the lure of the well, we ventured across the grass and looked into the cool darkness. Ferns and moss wove a delicate, lace-like pattern over the damp bricks. The bucket swayed gently on its rope from which diamond drops fell. Far, far below us the water gleamed, mysterious, black and still. How still, what a place of rest that forest garden was! The only movement came from a clump of white plumed bamboo grasses which stirred faintly beside the well; for the bucket had ceased to swing and, presently, as the breeze faltered, even the grasses were still.

Then, while we stood there, losing our way in dreams, tremulously from the silent house there came the call of a bamboo flute.

Note after reedy note floated across the garden, drifted into the forest and went whispering with the wind to join the murmur of the sea, singing of a beauty which no words could ever tell.

J. S. G.

Photograph by Courtesy of the Smith College Museum of Art, Northampton, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ETUDE D'ITALIE, *by J. B. C. Corot*

HE IS better known for painting innumerable idyllic landscapes with filmy trees and dancing nymphs. But the fame of J. B. C. Corot, (1796-1875) seems to rely more and more upon his enterprise with portraiture and with scenes including architecture. A number of such "sketches" were executed in earlier years, when he spent some time in Italy. Less illusory, less romantic, these studies reveal his deeper insight as a painter and anticipate such processes of design arrangement as were developed by French masters later in the century.

Indeed, Corot seems more a "modern" in his youth when he pursues the orderly pattern, emphasizes the appropriate special design in the distribution of architectural details. These small "sketches" possess the qualities of clarity, simplification, integration which were developed assiduously by later rebels who were rescuing the painter's art from futile photographic simulation. They seem somehow to prophesy the cubist objective, the deliberate indication of such planes as will establish the buildings unmistakably in space. It is difficult to explain how Corot could have abandoned these splendid patterns for the diaphanous trees and fantastic atmosphere of the paysages.

D. A.

Impression

You do not know that I love you, that I admire
Your stately poise, your bright graciousness.
I see you, as a Reynolds might paint a canvas—
"Portrait of a Lady"—with a background
Of deep green velvet and a slender vase
Of white roses. Contemplating their beauty,
You would stand, quiet, in your white brocade,
A band of pearls across your snowy hair,
A fringed shawl from Japan, broidered with crimson
Chrysanthemums, falling round your shoulders.
Framed in pale gold the portrait would rest above
A Chippendale settee. Then as evening
Sunlight dappled the canvas a moment
I would see the secret of such serenity
In long practiced patience.
You are remote
As a portrait. You do not know my admiration
Of your graciousness; yet you are near, for I love you.

NELLIE B. MACE

Poplars Speak in the Small Hours

WHAT is it that the leaves have been whispering among themselves
Forever, over and over, in the same way?
I have been listening to it long enough that I should remember,
Or know what it is that they say.

Some secret that they whisper on hushed streets after midnight,
A thing they are always telling that is never told;
But all I know is, that with their restless incessant whispering,
It is still a secret, and very, very old.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

God's Protection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE day a Christian Scientist was watching a game of polo with a number of other people standing along the side of the playing field. Occasionally the ponies of the contending teams would suddenly gallop close to the boundaries, and on one such occasion the Christian Scientist felt a warm little hand thrust into his. He looked down to discover a small boy standing beside him, with whom he was unacquainted, and who continued to be intent upon the galloping ponies in the foreground. The boy had not looked up to see who his neighbor might be, but had simply reached out his hand in perfect trust, and found on the instant the reassuring clasp of a much larger and stronger hand, bringing him a sense of security.

It will be remembered that Jesus said to the Pharisees (Luke 18:17), "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein." To those who believe the kingdom of God, or heaven, to be a haven to be entered only at the conclusion of earthly experience, there apparently is not much help or guidance in Jesus' words. But let us consider for a moment how a little child, or the childlike thought, would go about receiving or entering the kingdom of God and experiencing perfect protection.

The little boy on the polo field found the sense of protection he wanted immediately, and at hand. He would have been surprised beyond measure had his hand been thrust roughly away, or had he been left standing there in what seemed to him danger of the charging polo ponies. This child received his sense of protection expectantly, and oh, so trustingly, right where he was.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 477), "Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal." In other words, the kingdom of God is one kingdom, present everywhere, without boundaries or divisions, which facts would appear greatly to simplify our entering therein. Simplicity is indeed a requirement of admission to the kingdom, simplicity of purpose, simplicity of faith, simplicity of love—just the simplicity of a little child.

For us to attain and retain the childlike thought that Jesus loved is not a backward step in any way, but a very progressive forward step. Jesus doubtless desired to receive those who were willing to give up their reliance on worldliness, their trust in their own personal capacities, or belief in some other power apart from God, or good. Let us ask ourselves the question, and answer truly, whether there is not much mental clearing out for us to do, and much progress to be made, in order to acquire the expectancy of good and the childlike trust in God which Jesus beheld in those who humbly came to him.

When the little boy on the polo field sought protection as the galloping polo ponies came toward him, he was forced to meet a situation or problem that seemed to him beyond his power to cope with, so he intelligently reached out for the help he needed. Very significantly, intelligence is one of the terms Mrs. Eddy uses in her definition of God (Science and Health, p. 587). Intelligence, therefore, is not dependent on human knowledge, or learning, or years of living in the world, but is omnipresent good, always available.

So it is that the Science of Christianity, the Science which Jesus understood and utilized perfectly in demonstrating the kingdom of heaven on earth, is ready and waiting for those who intelligently reach out to grasp it. No great intellectual powers are requisite, but first of all there must be an abiding faith in the love of God, and the present possibility of entering "the kingdom of heaven, or reign of harmony" (Science and Health, p. 592). Multitudinous earthly experiences may bear down upon us, until we see at last that we cannot rely upon human knowledge of so-called physical science, economics, or medicine, to bring us the protection and healing we need. Then are we willing to turn in all simplicity to Jesus' way, which we find is based upon the sure foundation of perfect and all-harmonious Being, God, and perfect and harmonious man in His image and likeness.

As we keep turning to Jesus' way, plainly revealed in Christian Science, we become less and less concerned with the size or imminence of material problems, realizing how much bigger are God's power and protection. Gradually, then, the sense of God's all-enveloping being grows into a constant expectancy of good, a childlike, simple reliance upon God's control, God's government, God's kingdom, where we can metaphorically put our hand into His and look forward unafraid.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Gods Bescherming

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

ONDER een aantal menschen, die op zekeren dag langs de kanten van het veld naar een polo-wedstrijd stonden te kijken, bevond zich een Christian Scientist. Af en toe galoppeerden de pony's tot aan de grenslijnen en toen dit weer eens geschiedde, voelde de Christian Scientist, dat een klein, warm handje zijn hand vastgreep. Toen hij omlaag keek, zag hij een klein, hem onbekend jongetje naast zich staan, dat met gespannen aandacht naar de op het veld galoppeerende pony's keek. De jongen had niet opgekeken om te zien wie naast hem stond, maar had enkel zijn handje in volmaakt vertrouwen uitgestoken en terstond de bemoedigende druk gevoeld van een veel grootere en sterkere hand, hetgeen hem een gevoel van veiligheid had gegeven.

Gij zult u herinneren, dat Jezus tot de Farizeërs gezegd heeft: „Zoo wie het Koninkrijk Gods niet zal ontvangen als een kindeken, die zal geenszins in hetzelve ingaan" (Lukas 18:17). Voor hen, die meenen, dat het Koninkrijk Gods, of de hemel, een toevluchtsoord is, waarin de mensch slechts bij het einde zijner aardsche ervaringen kan ingaan, zal er, oppervlakkig gezien, niet veel hulp of leiding van Jezus' woorden uitgaan. Doch laten wij eens een oogenblik nagaan, wat een jong kind, of de kinderlijke gedachte, zou doen om het Koninkrijk Gods te ontvangen, of daarin te gaan en volkomen bescherming te vinden.

Het jongetje op het polo-veld verkreeg onmiddellijk het begeerde gevoel van bescherming en bevond, dat die bescherming nabij was. Hij zou bovenmate verbaasd geweest zijn, indien zijn hand ruw op zijde geduwd was, of indien men hem had laten staan op de plek, die hem gevaarlijk voorkwam door de rennende polo-pony's. Vol verwachting en vol vertrouwen verkreeg het kind zijn gevoel van bescherming juist daar waar het zich bevond.

In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schrijft Mary Baker Eddy (blz. 477): „Jezus verkondigde, dat het Koninkrijk Gods ongerept is en universeel." Met andere woorden: het Koninkrijk Gods is één eenig Koninkrijk, overal aanwezig, zonder grenzen of scheidingslijnen, en deze waarheden zullen ons ingaan in dat Koninkrijk in ruime mate vergemakkelijken. Eenvoud is inderdaad een eerste vereischte om in het Koninkrijk in te gaan, eenvoud van bedoelingen, eenvoud van geloof, eenvoud van liefde,—de eenvoud dus van een kindeken.

Het kinderlijk denken te verkrijgen en te behouden, dat den Meester zoo dierbaar was, is in geenen deele een achterwaartsche schrede, doch een zeer groote schrede voorwaarts. Jezus wenschte ongetwijfeld allen te ontvangen, die bereid waren hun hangen aan het wereldsche, hun vertrouwen in hun eigen persoonlijke bekwaamheden, of hun geloof in een macht buiten God, buiten het goede, op te geven. Laten wij onszelf eens de vraag stellen, en een eerlijk antwoord daarop geven, of er niet gedachtelijk heel wat opgeruimd en heel wat verbeterd dient te worden om tot dat verwachten van het goede en tot dat kinderlijk vertrouwen in God te komen, dat Jezus waarnam in degenen, die in ootmoed tot hem kwamen.

De kleine jongen op het polo-veld, die bescherming zocht toen de polo-pony's in hun galop op hem af kwamen, kwam op dat oogenblik voor een toestand of een vraagstuk te staan, waarmede hij geen raad wist, en daarom zocht hij op intelligente wijze de hulp, welke hij noodig had. Het is van groote beteekenis, dat intelligentie één der termen is, welke Mrs. Eddy gebruikt in haar definitie van God (*Science and Health*, blz. 587). Intelligentie is derhalve niet afhankelijk van menschelijke kennis, van geleerdheid, of van het aantal jaren, dat iemand op aarde geleefd heeft; intelligentie is het alomtegenwoordige goede, dat immer bereikbaar is.

De Wetenschap van het Christendom, de Wetenschap, welke Jezus verstaan en in alle volkomenheid benut heeft om het Koninkrijk der hemelen op aarde te demonstreeren, staat dan ook open voor allen en is bereikbaar voor allen, die op intelligente wijze haar trachten te begrijpen. Geen groote intellectueele gaven worden hiertoe vereischt, maar in de eerste plaats is een vast vertrouwen noodig in Gods liefde en in de mogelijkheid om reeds nu in te gaan in „het Koninkrijk der hemelen, of de heerschappij van harmonie". (*Science and Health*, blz. 592). Menigvuldige aardsche ondervindingen zullen ons deel zijn, totdat wij ten laatste gaan inzien, dat wij ons niet verlaten kunnen op menschelijke kennis, in de vorm van de zoogenaamde wetenschap der natuur, de economie of de geneeskunde, om ons de bescherming en de genezing te brengen, die wij van noode hebben. Dan zullen wij gewillig zijn in alle eenvoud den weg van Jezus te gaan bewandelen, de weg, die gebaseerd is op het vaste fundament van het volmaakte en al-harmonische Zijn, op God, en den volmaakten en harmonischen mensch, naar Zijn beeld en gelijkenis geschapen.

Wanneer wij bij voortduring den weg van Jezus blijven bewandelen, welke zoo duidelijk geopenbaard is in Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap), zullen wij ons minder bezorgd maken over de grootte en de onafwendbaarheid van stoffelijke problemen, daar wij beseffen hoe oneindig grooter Gods macht en bescherming zijn. Geleidelijk groeit dan het besef van Gods al-omvattendheid uit tot een voortdurend verwachten van het goede, een kinderlijk, eenvoudig vertrouwen in Gods heerschappij, Gods bestuur en Gods Koninkrijk, waar wij op metaphysische wijze onze hand in de Zijne kunnen leggen en onbevreesd voorwaarts kunnen zien.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

Vagabond Days in Yorkshire

GOOD-BYE to Hull, and the keeping up of appearances! I was the vagabond again, and it was wonderful how soon the urban fetters fell away on the road from Hessle, that was so bright with the hawthorn trees all white cascades of blossom. The road meandered over the gentle undulations of the Wolds, and there was nothing to think of but the sun, the mild interest of the changing landscape, and the idleness of everything. . . .

The road seized me, and I could not stop walking. Five, six, seven miles, and I was still content to trudge up and down hills. It was time to think of settling for the night, but the road was insistent. The field labourers slung on their jackets, climbed the gates, and wandered homeward. The sun grew mellow, and blazed the green countryside with gold. The lambs were in their ecstatic frolics, and the foals danced about their dams affectedly. There was a large, black dog rushing madly about one field; a monstrous hound that charged from hedge to hedge, with a lowing cow trotting humbly after it. It was the largest thing in dogs I had ever seen, and, of course, as I drew nearer, it changed into a black bull-calf, indulging in the wild mania of youth.

But there came at last a great dip in the road and a steep hill beyond it, and as there happened to be a farm at hand, I asked for a camp there. . . .

I walked into the lane, a wide grassy track with sheltering hedges and trees, pitching the tent on the highest point from where I could see the world, the windmill on the next Wold, the vast plain beyond Hull, the glimpses of the distant Humber here and there between the trees. The city of Hull was hardly distinguishable. Three hundred thousand busy, lively, citizens were fevering down there, but the general scheme of the world was nothing but trees and fields, the sun going down in a clear sky—Hull, and its myrmidons, was properly subjugated to the eternal beauty. They will never know down there, I thought, how lovely night comes down on the country and makes her presence felt.

A lark soared once again and dived to the ground. The shadowy moon brightened, and Venus burned divinely. A last thrush shut off his piping suddenly, and bequeathed to us an immense quietness. It passed from twilight to faintly coloured moonlight, a holy, necessary moment of serenity and contentment, preludes to a good sleep. . . .

The road was hot and tarry, and restless with traffic, but when I turned aside to follow an attractive by-road, it was all Merrie England again. There were broad green verges, woods and ferns, the hedges of wild roses, and over the fields lay the rising Wolds, pale, fairy hills where the sun caught them, or in the cloud shadows blue, mysterious uplands, high and aloof from the sweltering plain. The wild roses were entirely miraculous. Here one climbed a hawthorn and fell on the other side a cascade of delicate flower and leaf; or they trailed over the hedge, pink, fragile blossoms scattering the sensitive petals on the grassy bank. Each one, you could see, was an artist, living and dying in a reaching out for more and yet more beauty. It was all the old fashioned summer there, all cool greenery, pretty flowers, silent butterflies, and the ridiculously busy bee.

Then the road took on a great dignity as it made its way under the old trees and walls of some large estate. In some way a subtle feeling of solemn culture and purpose stole upon the senses, and I walked in awe; it was apparent that some old country family had been at work here, and years ago had designed and created a country seat, a great conception which had lasted even into these un-agricultural days. Then the cottages began to appear, and I found myself in Everingham, a very "villagey" village with gardens, and creepers climbing over the old bricks, the whole place embowered in immense trees. Small wonder I walked in awe; the Saxons had been here and left a font behind them, and the village took its name from the very ancient family of Everinghames.—WALTER WILKINSON, in "Puppets in Yorkshire." (New York: Stokes.)

A Boy Who Knew Waking Dreams

THE child Charles Lamb was surely fortunate in his precise environment. His earliest home was the Temple, to this day a beautiful seclusion in the great town, a green and sunny glade (on auspicious visits); "its church, its halls, its gardens, its fountain, its river," he says, were his early world. Here, the winged horse that guarded the Inner Temple-hall, the frescoes of the Virtues on Paper Buildings (his "first hint of allegory"), the sun-dials with their inscriptions and stealing "dark lines," the grotesque heads round the church, became the property of his fancy; but more so, those Benchers who, in strong individuality of costume, gesture and humour walked the terrace, and who are still lively in an Essay of Elia. These men were of a make that, even in the sheltered avenues of the law, is gone. They made up, for the child Lamb, "the mythology of the Temple," and coalesced in his "innocent superstition" with the majestic supermen of the Old Testament. The mention of the Old Testament takes us into Crown Office Row and the library of one of the Benchers—Samuel Salt, under whose roof lived the Lambs as his housekeepers. Here Charles, like his sister Mary, was made acquainted with old books in plenty; over and above his father's miscellaneous collection. Lamb himself has expressed the vitality of such an education as the freedom of "good old English reading," a roomfull of it, gives a child; he has dwelt upon the error of explaining too coolly to the youngster whatever puzzles him. It was his chance, at any rate, to meet with such masterpieces of simple romance as the "Pilgrim's Progress," "Compleat Angler," and "Parables of Our Lord" by himself, in the season of his readiest impressibility. . . .

This boy of waking dreams, who could not see a chimney-sweep emerging from his dismal ascent to wave his triumphant brush aloft without thinking of the third apparition in "Macbeth," was not denied some acquaintance with country life at this juncture. Here we may wonder what the decline of genuine rural affairs and intimacies will do with the sensibilities of the future. It will hardly bring into being richer memories, more delicate understandings, more gracious desires and fancies. Lamb enjoyed a kind of double benefice; his country childhood was spent, part in the great house and grounds, part in the farmhouse and its tenements. These entertainments he owed to his mother's family in Hertfordshire. It is observable that he derived less of distinct memory from the farmhouse, Mackery End, than from the hall of Blakesware, which sheltered the genius of antiquity and secrecy. Lamb never became a good farmer or field naturalist, but he adopted Blakesware with a rapture.—EDMUND BLUNDEN, in "Charles Lamb and His Contemporaries." (London: Cambridge University Press. New York: Macmillan.)

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Parent and Teacher Congress Takes Up Consumer Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 13—Rumbling through the homes of the nation is a call for more information and instruction on how to buy the suits and the socks, the chairs and the chintz, the beans and the bacon. Now that pennies must be stretched to their greatest buying capacity, parents and teachers have heard many calls for information on consumer buying, according to reports in the homemaking conference of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in session here.

Responding to the need, many groups in different parts of the country are organizing to make consumer education one of their goals in their homemaking program, according to Florence Fallgatter, national chairman.

Bewilder Parents

The increased number of new things on the market as well as the adulteration and poor quality which some manufacturers have had to resort to in order to keep their factory wheels turning in depression days, have tended to bewilder some parents, it is reported, and have spurred them on to request education on how to analyze and test commodities for quality and value. These factors, in addition to past habits of buying thoughtlessly and carelessly, which now are barred with less money to spend, have combined to bring about this undertaking of consumer education, it was reported.

The term "homemaking," which for so long carried the connotation of "just cooking and sewing," is being given a much broader interpretation throughout most of the states, it is found. Now homemaking has come to mean parent education, family relationships, home furnishings, and all that goes toward making up a happy home in addition to the practical tasks of getting the family fed and clothed, delegates agreed.

World Friendship

In the conference on international relations, one of the newer undertakings of the parent-teacher organization, progress in the long, slow process of educating people to world friendship and peace was reported. This work, which started a few years ago "from scratch," is now reaching into 80 per cent of the states, according to the national chairman, Mrs. A. H. Reeve, of Philadelphia.

"Why spend time signing peace petitions and talking about the League of Nations and other world organizations," said Mrs. Reeve, "if we cannot set up friendly relations among our own neighbors next door? In this parent-teacher organization, where many of the parents interested in the same schools are from foreign countries or of foreign descent, there is a splendid opportunity to develop respect and appreciation of the other fellow's point of view right at home."

The framework and setup for international understanding, Mrs. Reeve said, is already established when parents of various nationalities can sit down together and say, "Your children and my children go to the same school, now what can we do for them?"

From many parts of the country came reports of work accomplished along this line. Out in Los Angeles, for instance, social evenings have been organized where Mexicans, Japanese, Czechoslovaks, Germans, Americans, and several other nationalities bring their home-cooked national dishes, and set them along in cafeteria style for the others to sample. This loosens the stiffness and forms a prelude to an international social evening, it was said.

Up on the iron range in Minnesota, where there is a mixture of many nationalities trying to live peaceably together, men and women contributed recently to a peace program where Croatians, Ukrainians, American Indians, Scandinavians and several other nationalities put on a peace pageant. Everybody had such a good time that one Croatian woman remarked after it was all over, "Why can't we always be as nice and friendly toward each other as we are tonight?"

In a two-room rural school in New Hampshire recently, where some nine nationalities are represented in the population, an international program was reported where in one corner of the room an art center was established with an exhibit of many home things made as they are done in "the old country."

The anti-toy gun crusade, which is part of the humane education program of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers is making headway, according to Mrs. Jennie R. Nichols, national chairman.

Because of the tragedies resulting from children using weapons, people are awakening to see that playing with toy guns often familiarizes the young folks with the weapons and leads to greater evils later, it was agreed.

In spots in the country where parents and teacher groups have been very active in their anti-toy-gun education, the sales in local stores of toy weapons has been reduced, it was reported.

Philip La Follette, Governor of Wisconsin, addressed the congress at its banquet meeting last night. He urged the members not to let down their fight for the right kind of education.

"Opportunity" must be restored to all the people, he said. American ideals cannot be kept active by doing nothing in politics, the Governor declared, and urged a fuller use of the ballot to retain our democracy.

Peace Promoter

Mrs. A. H. Reeve
Chairman of Committee on International Relations of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers

Methodists Elect Educator And Pastor Bishops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio., May 13—Two bishops were elected on the fourth ballot by the Methodist General Conference here last night after seven men had withdrawn from the race. They were the Rev. Wilbur E. Hammacker, pastor, Youngstown, Ohio, whose vote rose to the requisite two-thirds majority when Louis C. Wright, president of Baldwin College, Berea, Ohio, a member of the same conference, withdrew. Charles W. Flint, chancellor of Syracuse University, was the second bishop to be chosen. His vote doubled after Daniel Marsh, president of Boston University, and Dr. Lewis O. Hartman of Boston had withdrawn.

The election this morning of Dr. Alexander P. Shaw of New Orleans ended a deadlock in the selection of a Negro bishop to succeed retiring Bishop Matthew Clair of Covington, Ky. The bishop-elect is editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, the organ of Negro Methodism.

Voting Continues

High men in the voting now for the two places still to be filled are H. W. McPherson, president of Illinois Wesleyan University, and Dr. John Benjamin Magee, pastor in Seattle, Wash. Dr. Magee is a brother to Bishop J. Ralph Magee, former pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Brookline, Mass., who was elected to the Episcopary four years ago.

While new bishops were being selected ceremonies marked the discontinuance of office by seven Episcopal leaders who had reached the retirement age. They were Bishop Frederick D. Leete, Omaha, Neb.; Bishop Herbert Welch, Shanghai; Bishop John W. Robinson, Delhi, India; Bishop Eben S. Johnson, Capetown, South Africa; Bishop Frederick T. Keeney, Atlanta, Ga., and Bisho Clair. The latter is the first Negro bishop the denomination has retired. Complimentary addresses were made by representatives appointed from the retiring bishops' respective areas and the bishops responded in brief valedictory remarks.

Dr. Wilson Honored

Dr. Clarence True Wilson, for 25 years secretary of Methodism's aggressive Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, Washington, was made secretary emeritus when he announced his retirement. Tributes were paid him by Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Washington and others.

More than a hundred missionaries and foreign delegates, dressed in national costumes, sat on the platform last night during the 127th anniversary of the board of foreign missions.

Dr. Ralph E. Diffendorfer of New York, mission board secretary, showed the historical process by which the Methodist Episcopal Church has acquired almost a million members outside the United States, not including those in the independent Methodist churches of Mexico, Japan and Korea. The largest membership is in India, about 500,000; the next largest in Europe and the third largest in China. Approximately $6,000,000 were disbursed for missions. Since 1923, when the number of missionaries supported was 1200, there has been a gradual decline, due to falling receipts, with the present figure standing at about 600. About an equal number are maintained by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

The coming centennial of Boston University School of Theology was brought to the attention of the conference by Arlo Ayres Brown, president of Drew University, Madison, N. J., and Horace G. Smith, president of the graduate school of Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill. Both educators referred to the Boston school as giving rise to Methodist theological education in its early locations in Newbury, Vt., and Concord, N. H. The seminary singers of Boston University, directed by Prof. James R. Houghton, have sung at the conference several times during the past few days.

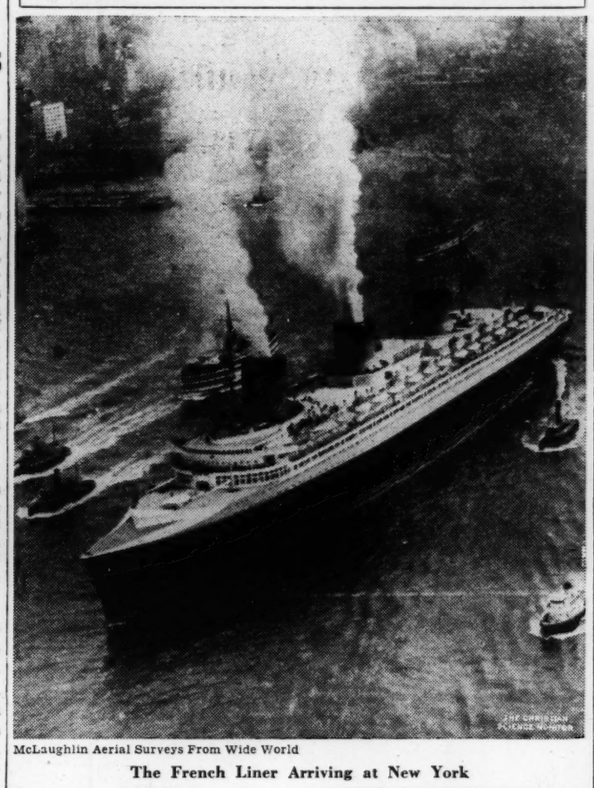
New England Lauded

The late George H. Spencer, Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, was eulogized in a resolution introduced by New England representatives characterizing him as a "typical New Englander, open minded, tolerant, forward-looking, a lover of justice and impatient of all sham and hypocrisy, enduring and courageous."

There is no such thing as a fighting instinct, said Prof. Eric M. Waterhouse, fraternal delegate of Richmond College, London University. Dr. Waterhouse, whose chair is philosophy and psychology, said, "wars come not because of fighting instincts, but because of selfish ambitions in the hearts of men."

Referring to Britain and the League he said, "The League in which we trusteed has broken in our hands, but we are not ready to accept its failure as final. It has failed because it appealed to self-interest. You cannot support a great moral cause by a spirit of self-interest."

The Normandie Resumes Its Voyagings



McLaughlin Aerial Surveys From Wide World

The French Liner Arriving at New York

Normandie Makes First Crossing Of Year in 103 Hours

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—The steamship Normandie, flagship of the French Line and the largest and fastest vessel in the north Atlantic service, is in New York today on her first voyage this year, having made the run of 2944 miles from Bishop Rock to Ambrose Channel Lightship in 103 hours, or at an average speed of 28.57 nautical miles an hour, she docked here Monday.

The Normandie has been laid up at Havre for six months, during which time she has been redecorated and about 1700 tons of new steel angles and braces built into her stern to overcome vibration apparent to engineers last year. At the same time the terrace on the after-part of the top deck was removed and a winter garden and lounge built into it for tourist-class passengers. These changes added to the weight of the vessel aft and also increased her gross tonnage.

Vibration Reduced

Officers of the Normandie said these changes had reduced the vibration and that the vessel was now prepared to defend her title as the world's fastest passenger ship—a title which will be challenged by the Queen Mary, of the Cunard-White Star Line, which is due here on June 1.

Henri Cangardel, managing director of the French Line, who was a passenger aboard the Normandie, said that while it was possible the Queen Mary might contest for the "blue pennant" of the Atlantic, "the competition would be very cordial." He held, however, that the French Line's flagship could do better than 30 nautical miles an hour, if she were put to the test.

Praise

Passengers aboard the Normandie agreed with the naval architects and engineers that the vessel's vibration had been reduced greatly by the changes made in her construction. Charles G. Loeb, an American lawyer practicing in Paris and until recently president of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, who was one of these passengers, said that in the dining room of the Normandie, one could not tell he was at sea, feeling no vibration.

The Normandie is commanded by Capt. Rene Puget. He said the best period of this crossing was on May 9, when the Normandie logged 735 nautical miles in 25 hours.

Sinclair Lewis Has No Fear Radio Will Supplant Books

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Neither radio nor television can ever wholly supplant the old-fashioned book, however, serious may be the inroads these and other modern "Cossacks" make on literary art, Sinclair Lewis told the American Booksellers' Association here May 11 at its thirty-sixth convention.

Anne Morrow Lindbergh was awarded the 1935 national book award for the most distinguished general nonfiction work of the year, her "North of the Orient."

Literary awards, all of which were nonmonetary, also went to Rachel Field author of "Time out of Mind," for the most distinguished novel; Charles G. Finney, author of "The Circus of Dr. Lao," for the most original novel, and to Vincent Sheean for "Personal History" as the most distinguished biography.

Lewis Has Smaller Profits

The selections were based upon the opinions of booksellers, and were announced by a special committee of which Christopher Morley was chairman.

Mr. Lewis, Nobel Prize Winner in Literature, spoke on "Enemies of the Book." In addition to radio, he mentioned the automobile and bridge clubs.

"It may be that we are all—publishers, writers and dealers—in permanently for smaller profits, but there is one merit in the situation," he said. "It means we belong to a profession which must become increasingly skilled; that writers will not find so easy a living out of 'just dashing off a little story,' and that book dealers can less and less afford to give the hospitality of their shelves to any anemic romance that happens along."

Mr. Lewis began his address, which he said was the second public utterance he had made in two years, by declaring that writers and book dealers belonged to the same guild, whose purpose was selling books.

"I do not believe that anything will altogether supplant the old-fashioned printed book," he continued. "I do not believe that any nimble television apparatus, any series of phonographs records, any ingenious microscopic gadget whereby you can carry the entire works of Balzac in a tiny case, will ever take the place of books as we know them.

"It is obvious that people listen to the radio and go to the motion pictures instead of reading books, but there are plenty of other Cossacks on our trail—the automobiles, the bridge tables and the night clubs."

Mr. Lewis would not have his address radiocast, emphasizing that he wanted to "ramble around, unbound by the split-second timing, detestable phrase and detestable custom of the radio."

"I do not believe that the public will always be completely satisfied with the glaring screen, or that they will forever prefer the unctuous verbal caresses of radio announcers to the many-colored pages of Dickens."

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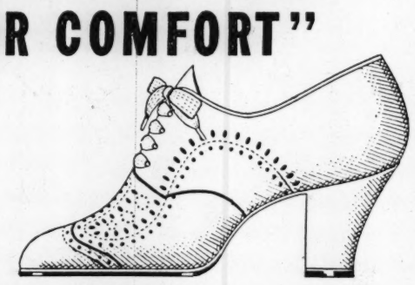

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No bunching up, no cramping, added room for the ball and toes. Now, in Free Tread Shoes, your foot lies in a *normal* position—looks neat, youthful, slender.

The heel snugly enclosed, the arch firmly supported, the waist securely encased—Free Tread Shoes are fitted at five points . . . adjusted to your feet as precisely as a tailor fits a suit—every variation taken care of. Now you walk, run, stand with perfect freedom. Yet here, in every particular—color, design, perforations, heels in four heights—is a shoe you will enjoy wearing.

Wilbur Coon 5 Point Fit

Step in for a leisurely try-on at any of the stores listed below. Let our expert fitters show you how this miracle in last design has been accomplished. See how smart, modish, and slender your feet look . . . how snug and comfortable they feel! All styles $10.

ROMANY—For women who prefer high heels, here's the utmost in comfort. In white, blue, black. $10.

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Allentown, Pa.—Koreeto Shop, 21 North 6th St.
Asbury Park, N.J.—Grossman Shoe Store, 708 Cookman Av.
Baltimore, Md.—S. Dalsheimer & Bro., 213 N. Liberty St.
Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Plotkin Bros., 364 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Shoe Shop, 33 Cannon St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Allgaier's, 1393 Broadway
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 297 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.
Burlington, Vt.—Gee's Shoe Shop, 84 Church St.
Camden, N. J.—Kobus Shoe Store, 932 Broadway
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Dover, N. J.—S. J. Wildrick & Son, 7 North Bergen St.
Elizabeth, N. J.—Hilgendorff's, 1166 East Jersey St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Far Rockaway, N. Y.—Albert Hyman, 1037 Central Ave.
Hackensack, N. J.—H. L. Westervelt, 240 Main St.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Battey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L.I.—Allgaier's, 147-15 Jamaica Av., Surphin "L"
Lawrence, Mass.—George Lord & Son, 445 Essex St.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
Littleton, New Hamp.—F. E. Goold
Lynn, Mass.—Baker's Family Shoe Store, 101 Munroe St.
Manchester, N. H.—John O. Morganstern, 1149 Elm St.
Montclair, N. J.—Montclair Bootery, 602 Bloomfield Ave.
Morristown, N. J.—Buechler's, 28 Speedwell Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.
Newark, N. J.—Riemer's, 548 Springfield Ave.
Newark, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.—Nichols & Damon, 103 William St.
New Haven, Conn.—Lund's Inc. 845 Chapel St.
New London, Conn.—John Elion, 79 State St.
New York City—Arch Frame Corp., 16 West 37th St.
Bronx—Bieber's Wilbur Coon Shoes, 2502 Gr. Concourse
New York City—Wilbur Coon Shoe Shop, 22 W. 46th St.
New York City—Wilbur Coon Foot Comfort Shop, 42 E. 59th St.
New York City—Pedeveloper, Inc., 3843 Broadway at 160
New York City—E. & J. Stadler, 3rd Ave., Cor. 66th
Norfolk, Va.—Wray Shoe Co., 411 Granby St.
North Adams, Mass.—James Martin, 20 Holden St.
Orange, N. J.—B. Grossman & Co., 235 Main St.
Passaic, N. J.—Steckler's, 706 Main Avenue
Paterson, N. J.—Malools, 84 Broadway
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Slobodien's, 143 Smith St.
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chestnut St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. R. Nofsinger, Jenkins Arcade
Pittsfield, Mass.—Betters Shoe Store, 84 North St.
Portland, Me.—The Corrective Shoe Shop, Baxter Block
Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—Friedman's Royal Shoe Shop, 368 Main
Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 220 Weybosset St.
Putnam, Conn.—Bugbee Corp.
Quincy, Mass.—Moorhead's Shoe Store, 1547 Hancock St.
Reading, Pa.—Pomeroy's, Inc.
Red Bank, N. J.—Albert S. Miller, 18 Broad St.
Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Paramount Shoe Shop, 111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Richmond, Va.—The Chandler Co., 325 N. 25th St.
Roanoke, Va.—Bush Flora Co.
Rochester, N. Y.—Leckingers, 43 Clinton Ave. N.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Philip Gould Est., 793 Albany St.
Scranton, Pa.—Lewis & Reilly, 112 Wyoming Ave.
Southbridge, Mass.—G. Gregoire & Son, 15 Hamilton St.
Stamford, Conn.—F. W. Jerman, 295 Atlantic St.
Syracuse, N. Y.—W. H. Lynch Shoe Co., 401 S. Clinton
Trenton, N. J.—H. W. Anthiel Co., 135 Academy St.
Union City, N.J.—Claridge Shoe Shop, 813 Bergenline Av.
Utica, N. Y.—Reynolds Boot Shop, 128 Columbia St.
Washington, D.C.—Boyce & Lewis, Inc., 439-7th St., N.W.
Willimantic, Conn.—Brick and Sullivan
Wilmington, Del.—M. Monahan, 4th and Madison
Worcester, Mass.—Spec. Meas. Bootery, 45 Pleasant St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—J. Cantor, 44 Palisade Ave.
York, Pa.—Ed. Reineberg, 19 S. George St.

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A	N	I		E	W	E
F	A	R	A	F	E	T
		A	G	E		
S	E	C	O	N	D	S
A	L	L		T	I	E
P	I	E		S	P	A

Born Lucky

THIS little girl was born lucky—because her father is a man who doesn't believe in luck.

Rich? Oh, no, he is far from rich. But he is a thoughtful man.

He knew that it would take years, with his salary, to save enough to make certain that the little newcomer—and her mother—would not be in want if anything should happen to him.

So, like millions of others, he found the shortest road to peace of mind and security—in *life insurance*.

Now, whether he is here or not, his little girl will still have the advantages he planned for her. His wife will not have to worry about the necessities of life. And if he lives, his insurance will pay *him* an income, too, in later years.

That's one of the grandest things about life insurance. You don't have to die to win. You win *both ways*.

Perhaps you think your income isn't big enough to start such an insurance program. Other men have thought the same thing, and have been agreeably surprised.

* * *

When your life insurance representative calls on you within the next few days he will give you a booklet, "Seven Wise Men."

Read it carefully. It tells you how you—*on your present income*—can start a plan that means security for you and your family.

THE SOONER YOU PLAN YOUR FUTURE . . . THE BETTER YOUR FUTURE WILL BE

BE WISE

This is Life Insurance Week

Stock Quotations Page 14 | *Second Section* | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | *Page Nine* | **Boston Edition** New England News

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1936

Council Vetoes Library Nomination; Curley to Examine Judges Over 70

Boston Today

Council Vetoes Curley Librarian

The Executive Council today voted against the appointment of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan of Jamaica Plain as head of the state library. Three Councilors voted for the appointment, three against, and three did not vote. Previously, a motion had been defeated which would have postponed the decision. The Council has already tabled the appointment at three meetings.

While the Executive Council was expected to take a long-awaited vote on the nomination of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan as state librarian this afternoon a delegation from the United Democratic Women of Massachusetts descended upon the office of Governor Curley seeking to clinch her appointment. The Council vote has been postponed several times following widespread protests by librarian and civic groups.

It was the United Democratic Women who virtually nominated Mrs. O'Riordan for the post at their annual luncheon meeting recently. The delegation appearing today agreed with Governor Curley that Mrs. O'Riordan was an ideal person for the job. They argued that her executive ability is of such a high order that it would easily offset her complete lack of any librarian's training. The present library staff would handle the routine work, while Mrs. O'Riordan would be the executive.

Councilor Daniel H. Coakley added his nod of approval by saying that the appointment was a great thing from a political standpoint since it would mark the first time that so important a position had been given to a woman.

If appointed Mrs. O'Riordan would step into the shoes of Edward H. Redstone of Cambridge, widely known expert on special reference works, who has been appointed head of the special reference department of the Boston Public Library.

Valentine Urges Job Offices Bill

To spare representatives from further becoming "walking employment agencies" was one of the three reasons offered by Representative John H. Valentine of Chelmsford before the House Ways and Means Committee today on why support should be accorded his bill to require the Department of Public Works to employ all its workers through the eight regular state employment offices.

His other reasons were: (1) That unemployed persons who live in districts whose representatives are not friendly with the administration are discriminated against in selection for work, and (2) that the Governor has substituted his will for the will and wisdom of the Legislature through his control of jobs.

Representative Valentine told the committee that one of his constituents asked him for a suit of clothes and another sought a night's lodging at his home.

No opposition to the bill was recorded.

Writing of Three Presidents Found

Signatures of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison have been found among the government documents hidden in the archives of the Federal Building in Boston, it was announced today by James S. Allen, clerk of the Federal District Court.

George Washington's signature appears on a pardon granted to Joseph Hood and is dated January, 1796. Hood, it appears, had been convicted of manslaughter on the high seas, was sentenced to 18 month and given a $500 fine. To what documents the names of Jefferson and Madison were appended, Mr. Allen did not say.

The papers were uncovered by WPA workers on an archives project, who turned them over to Mr. Allen with the request that they be sent to Washington. It is thought, however, that Mr. Allen will deny the request since he said today that the documents are part of the court record here.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon and tonight, becoming fair and cooler late tonight and Thursday; moderate southwest, probably shifting to northwest and west winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, showers tonight and possibly in extreme east portion Thursday morning; cooler.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight, followed by generally fair Thursday; much cooler.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight, followed by generally fair Thursday, cooler; much cooler in the interior.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds shifting to strong northerly; showers tonight and probably Thursday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	78	Minneapolis	50	80
Bermuda	72	72	New Orelans	74	88
Chicago	62	72	New York	66	80
Denver	48	78	Norfolk	70	84
Helena	42	62	Philadelphia	66	84
Jacksonville	68	84	St. Louis	62	80
Kansas iCty	60	72	San Francisco	60	70
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	70	80
Miami	78	80			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., May 13.
B—Maximum, May 12.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:17 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Thursday, 5:33 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:27 p. m.

Young Customs Collector Named

THE New Deal set another precedent today when it appointed a new 27-year-old deputy collector in charge of customs at the sub-port of Provincetown—said to be the youngest deputy collector in charge of customs ever appointed in the Customs District of Massachusetts.

Taking the oath of office late yesterday afternoon before Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, William F. O'Brien of 25 Pierce Street, Arlington, assumed his new duties at the tip of the Cape today.

Fin Com Strikes Back at Mayor

Soaring to the literary height of quoting "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," the Boston Finance Commission this afternoon replied to Mayor Mansfield's statement of this morning that the Fin Com is trying to embarrass him in its follow-up of the "fireproof coal" hearings by demand for court action.

This reply was: "Mr. Mansfield's only defense against the Finance Commission's shocking revelations of poor coal deliveries to welfare recipients is to throw mud at the commission."

"Apparently Mr. Mansfield wishes to sit as judge and jury in the case. His smashing reply is: 'The Dolan case must go on.' Of course it must go on and so must any case in which the city is seen to be losing money."

The statement suggested that apparently the Mayor has lost his head.

It pointed out that from all indications the Mayor had been accepting figures of the Babcock Coal Company in reference to the number of complaints against "fireproof" coal. On the Mayor's declaration that he could find only 136 complaints, the Finance Commission's statement said: "This in itself is an enlargement on the number of complaints declared by John C. L. Dowling, director of the welfare department, to be 62, according to his own record."

"We claim there are thousands of cases of poor coal delivery. We interviewed at least 600 persons who provided clues to at least 3600 more cases. What more is required to stir Mayor Mansfield to action for the relief of the poor? His attitude seems to be in defense of the coal companies without consideration of the facts. His reply that the Dolan case must go on does not answer the indictment against the city."

The statement declared that the finance committee is determined to carry the coal hearings prosecution into court through the District Attorney's office.

In his statement this morning Mayor Mansfield charged that the recent coal hearings were one-sided and partisan. He has ordered hearings, at which he has said he will preside, to begin May 26, to give the coal companies an opportunity to state their side of the "fireproof coal" and faulty deliveries accusation.

Motor Freight Would Enter N. E.

John L. Keeshin of Chicago, proud possessor of a horse-drawn wagon in 1912, now heads a huge motor freight transportation system extending from New York to St. Paul and Kansas City. Yesterday Mr. Keeshin appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission seeking approval of an application to extend his system into New England.

The application was termed one of the most important made under the Motor Carrier Act of last year by J. Edward Davy, chief of the section of finance of the Bureau of Motor Carriers of the I. C. C., before which Mr. Keeshin is appearing.

The Keeshin Transcontinental Freight Lines, Inc., holding company for the Keeshin lines, made the application for the right to acquire the stock of Seaboard Freight Lines, Inc. of Connecticut, and three affiliated companies. The Connecticut Seaboard company operates in the New England states and New York, and has one line south to Washington. The amount involved in the purchase is about $250,000.

The Keeshin system is a trailer-flat car service, as well as regular trucking. Huge trucks loaded with freight are run onto flat freight cars and at the nearest point of distribution the trucks run off and deliver the load.

[Details of the new Keeshin application on Financial Page]

Provincetown Service Resumes

Steamship service between Boston and Provincetown starts June 5, storm clouds of litigation involving the docking privilege at Town Wharf in Provincetown notwithstanding.

But the familiar Dorothy Bradford which has ferried passengers and freight back and forth for many summers will be missed this year, the Cape Cod Steamship Company having sold the craft. Their steamer Steel Pier, renovated and overhauled, begins the 1936 summer service with daily trips from Long Wharf in Boston, using the fish pier at Provincetown while the courts weigh the merits of the Provincetown town fathers' action in shutting out the company from the Town Wharf, leased to a rival line.

Boston Today

Plan to Examine Aged Judges Voted

The executive council voted favorably today on a motion by Governor Curley to examine all judges over 70 years of age to see whether they are fit to continue their work.

It is understood that such examinations would be conducted by psychiatrists as well as medical practitioners.

The governor believes that this information should be available to decide how many judges should continue in their offices.

It was stated by several of the councillors that Governor Curley indicated he would call the judges into his office two or three at a time to conduct the examinations personally.

Iceland Steamer Arrives in Boston

Iceland, as if in proof that it is not an area of frozen desolation is developing a merchant marine, to move its increasing exports.

Evidence of sea-faring trends is seen in Boston harbor today. Moored at the Army Base is one unit of Iceland's merchant marine, now at a strength of about a dozen ships.

Over the taffrail of the Steamer Katla (formerly known in Boston when it came here in the banana trade under the name Manchioneal), flutters the flag of Iceland, never before seen on a ship at Boston. The flag, a white-bordered red cross on a field of blue, represents a Danish protectorate. The color scheme—red, white and blue—is carried out in the paint on funnel and hull.

Capt. Rafu Sigurdssen, skipper of the steamer, which is loading scrap iron and steel for England, said it has been 15 years since icebergs paid what was formerly an annual visit, to block the ports of Iceland. Winters in that country are cold, with plenty of snow and rain, but at this time of year the climate is much like that of Boston, he declared.

Besides the merchant vessels, Iceland has several fishing vessels and trawlers, the skipper averred, forecasting an expansion of the fleet to a point where Iceland will be recognized as a maritime country.

As unusual as the visit of an Icelandic boat to Boston is the cargo taken from Reykjavik to Gloucester—salt fish. Part of the cargo was taken to New York where the vessel was ordered to Boston on a charter to move 1400 tons of scrap metal.

Rescued Ship Turns Rescuer

Still-sleepy commuters on the East Boston ferry this morning blinked their eyes in unfeigned amazement as the fishing trawler Thomas Whalen steamed up the harbor with a full grown seaplane poised on her mast as if it might momentarily dive into the sea.

Those who stopped at Pier Four, South Boston, found Capt. Leo Doucette glad to tell all about it.

He left early yesterday for a fishing trip. Off the point of Gloucester the main bearing in his engine burned out. He radioed offices of the R. O'Brien Company owners of the boat at Fish Pier. They chartered an Eastern Airlines seaplane to carry a replacement bearing.

The plane found the fishing boat and swooped down on the water. A heavy sea was making and a wave swept over the pontoons, bending them so that the spinning propeller punctured them and the plane began to sink. Fishermen manned boats and took off pilot Charles Sunderland, and the bearing.

While the engine crew worked on the bearing, deckhands wrapped nets and ropes around the tail of the plane, hitched her to the boom and pulled as high as she would go. The nose just missed the water as the ship slipped into the harbor.

Boost of State Racing Fund Urged

Now receiving 3½ per cent on all money wagered at dog race meetings, the Commonwealth yesterday took the first step to boost that percentage to five when the House ways and means committee reported favorably on new legislation which would increase the State's share of the "handle" by 1½ per cent on all sums above $50,000.

The committee also reported favorably on an order providing for investigation by the State Racing Commission and Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long into taxes imposed by the State on amounts received as wages at horse and dog race meetings, including the amounts and disposition of the "breakage."

Court Suspends Leary's Sentence

Suspended sentence of one year in the House of Correction was given David I. Leary, disbarred Boston attorney, by Superior Court Judge John M. Gibbs today. He was placed on two years probation.

The sentence followed a verdict of guilty brought in by a jury which had heard evidence purporting to show that Leary had kept $200 paid to him to settle an automobile accident case involving his client William B. Allen of Medford.

Leary was disbarred in connection with this case last January.

Youth Assumes Major Role In Vermont G.O.P.

Delegation Uninstructed but Leaning to Landon Is Reported

Platform Is Drafted

Changes Are Predicted In National Committee Positions

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 13 (AP)—The Young Republican movement, scarcely a year old, became a definite factor today in the national convention setup of traditionally conservative Vermont.

A slate of nine delegates elected yesterday at the state convention was headed by three of the younger group, which was instrumental in the drafting of the convention platform.

And the entire delegation, though none of them would be quoted on it, were reported favorable to the candidacy of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas, youngest presidential aspirant in the field.

Landon Sentiment Strong

The delegation was uninstructed, but John P. Davis, state committee chairman, said a strong Landon sentiment was current in the State and that the elected delegates leaned toward the Kansan.

Mr. Davis pointed out, however, as did several of the delegates, that the group would go to Cleveland with an "open mind," and support ultimately the candidate who appeared capable of making the strongest bid for election.

The nine delegates were chosen by ballots. There were 13 candidates.

National Committeeman Earle S. Kinsley, while not definitely announcing he would not seek the post again, indicated his willingness to retire in favor of Harold Mason, Brattleboro manufacturer, who has been named chairman of the Republican Finance Committee.

Miss Northrop Endorsed

A new national committeewoman probably will be chosen by the delegates at Cleveland, also, as Mrs. Murray Tucker, incumbent, has said she no longer wishes to serve.

Miss Conseulo Northrop, secretary of United States Senator Ernest W. Gibson, has been endorsed for the position. She ran third in the balloting for delegates yesterday.

Vermont Democrats, never able to elect a state-wide ticket, but numerically greater in recent years, will hold their state convention tomorrow at Barre.

Farley to Speak

Postmaster General James A. Farley will deliver the keynote speech and 10 delegates will be elected. Two will have a full vote and the other eight a half vote each.

The delegates elected to the Republican National Convention were: Sterry R. Waterman, state's attorney; Winston Prouty, Newport lumber company official; Miss Northrup; former Gov. Stanley C. Wilson; former U. S. Representative Elbert S. Brigham; Arthur Holden, Bennington mill owner; Howard Rice, Brattleboro publisher; Frank E. Langley, Barre publisher; Edwin W. Lawrence, Rutland lawyer.

Springfield Police Face Longer Hours

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 13 (AP)—While Springfield patrolmen today were registering by ballot their opposition to signing pay waivers amounting to a reduction of 7½ per cent, the police commission announced that refusal of the department to accept the cut will force the commission to drop 39 members and place the remaining members on two 12-hour shifts.

The commission members said that they were bound to provide adequate police protection and to live within the budget allowance granted by the City Council. The alternative to pay reduction is the dropping of members and the order for the 12-hour shifts, members said. The department operates on three eight-hour shifts now.

'You Can't Stand on One Foot, I Betcha'

H. Armstrong Roberts

May-Time

One day was a long time.
The slow sun glazed the grass.
The lilac threw a spear of blue
Out from a green wall, thrusting through
A plastering of leaves.
And repetitious as a rime
Summer came to pass.
For summer began for us in May,
Though some preferred it June.
We forgot the date
When we climbed the gate
And whether the thrush came soon or late.
In those endless hours
We smelled the coming of the hay
That reached the barn too soon.

PEARL STRACHAN

Textile Workers Seek Conference With Roosevelt

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13 (AP)—Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, wired President Roosevelt a request for a conference on the Ellenbogen Textile Bill, providing for a 35-hour week in that industry.

Mr. McMahon's wire said: "National Textile Act 12285 is being held up by Congressman O'Connell, chairman rules committee of House. It has full indorsement of the United Textile Workers of America affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"Necessity of this bill's passage through present Congress in behalf of textile workers becomes more apparent each day. It is our earnest wish and desire to meet you and discuss at earliest possible date you can give us to present figures and facts to show how absolutely necessary economically and politically is the passage of this bill to the million and more textile workers of our nation.

"Conference could be arranged collectively of our employees, Congressmen, representatives of textile workers, or individual groups, as you may desire."

The Ellenbogen bill would set up a commission to establish uniform wage rates for all classes of workers in this industry. It would make union recognition mandatory.

Dever's Stand on Convention Is Called Evasion of Purpose

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Attorney General Paul A. Dever's loudly spoken challenge to his opponents for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination calling on them to abide by the decision of the pre-primary convention delegates would indicate that the Attorney General has forgotten the original intent of the much-attacked convention plan.

Never during the days when the measure was going through the Legislature was there any understanding that the convention should actually be the nominating body. Rather the convention system was planned to supplement the direct primary system and to provide to a certain extent an elimination process whereby the least acceptable candidates are discouraged before the regular September primaries.

The convention system was revived because as a rule little interest was shown in the direct primaries. Twenty-five per cent of the total voting population, as a rule, turned out on primary election day, with the result that often the selected candidate was not the choice of the majority of the party.

The first pre-primary convention did quicken public interest in the September primaries of 1934. The convention resulted in the side-tracking of James M. Curley and the railroading of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole into convention favor as the party's gubernatorial nominee.

When Mr. Curley started his campaign against the convention nominee the public took considerable notice and sharpened their voting pencils to vote for the man who bucked the Ely-Walsh machine.

Dever's Challenge

Should Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley and State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley accept Mr. Dever's challenge and agree to abide by the convention choice, the convention could well be bossed completely by Governor Curley despite his recent declaration that he would keep his hands off the gubernatorial situation. As a result the direct primary would be practically decided in the pre-primary convention, with the people forced to accept, without question, the boss-selected candidate.

Of course, after the convention selected its slate a new candidate could spring into the fight, determined to block the convention nominee. But the convention candidate would have such a lead on the new aspirant that he would necessarily have to conduct a steep up-hill contest.

For all practical purposes, therefore, it seems unfair to the public to defeat the purpose of the pre-primary convention through acceptance of the Dever challenge.

* * *

Treasurer in the Lead

As the Democratic pre-primary convention, scheduled for June 4, 5 and 6 at Springfield, draws nearer more observers are expressing the opinion that State Treasurer Hurley is the leading Democratic gubernatorial candidate.

Yet some see Attorney General Dever as holding the balance of power. Both Hurleys are going into the convention backed by a considerable number of delegates. Each has already claimed victory, Treasurer Hurley announcing the fight is over and Lieutenant Governor Hurley counting 315 to 350 delegates under his banner. Mr. Dever's claims hover around 100.

If the Hurleys go into the convention fairly even and Mr. Dever has 100 to 150 delegates pledged to him for Governor, Mr. Dever will be in a good position to trade in case of a deadlock. Delivery of his delegates to either Hurley would practically decide the convention gubernatorial contest. A trade might be made whereby Mr. Dever would step into the convention stall for Lieutenant Governor.

Edgar M. Mills

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the play adapted by Jack Kirkland from Erskine Caldwell's novel of brutish Georgia Crackers. 8:30.

Movies

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"March of the Presidents," "Dance of the Hours," "Fitzpatrick Travel," "Major Bowes' Amateurs," "Night Life in Europe," "Down the River," latest newsreels and other shorts.

BOSTON—"The House of a Thousand Candles," with Mae Clarke and Phillips Holmes. 10:53 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 7:47, 10:20. Stage: "Footlight Flashes," featuring Faith Bacon, Jimmy Savo. J. Harold Murray and others.

MODERN—Shirley Temple and Guy Kibbee in "Captain January." 10:28 a. m., 1:18, 4:08, 6:58, 9:48. Also "The Moon's Our Home," with Margaret Sullavan and Henry Fonda. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

UPTOWN—"Colleen," with Dick Powell, Jack Oakie, Ruby Keeler, Joan Blondell and Hugh Herbert. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Thirteen Hours by Air," featuring Fred MacMurray, Joan Bennett, Zasu Pitts, and others. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Pat O'Brien and Josephine Hutchinson in "I Married a Doctor." Fenway: 2:05, 4:44, 7:23, 10. Paramount: 10:38 a. m., 1:26, 4:14, 6:54, 9:34. Also "Man Hunt," featuring Ricardo Cortez. Fenway: 1, 3:30, 6:18, 8:57. Paramount: 9:33 a. m., 12:20, 3:09, 5:49, 8:29.

EXETER — Henry Fonda and Sylvia Sidney in "Trail of the Lonesome Pine." 3:10, 6, 8:54. Also "Here Comes Trouble," with Paul Kelly and Arline Judge. 2:10, 5, 7:50.

METROPOLITAN — Bette Davis in "The Golden Arrow," assisted by George Brent and Eugene Pallette. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:55, 7:45, 10:35. Stage: A. Robins, heading musical revue.

Tonight at the Pops

"Entrance of the Gladiators".....Fucik
Overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
Prelude in C-sharp minor..Rachmaninoff
Fantasia, "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
Ballet Suite, "La Source".....Delibes
Meditation from "Thais".....Massenet
Violin solo: Julius Theodorowicz
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremburg".....Wagner
"Roberta," Selection.....Kern
"España" Waltzes.....Waldteufel
"Procession of the Sardar".....Ippolitov-Ivanov

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Music

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PAUL—Concert by the Bach Cantata Club, Mrs. Langdon Warner, conductor. Open free to the public. 8:30.

ROXBURY WPA CONCERT—City Concert Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor. High School of Practical Arts, Greenville and Winthrop Streets. 7:30.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Metropolitan Concert Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. English High School, 29 Montgomery Street. 7:30.

MATTAPAN WPA CONCERT—Boston Civic Orchestra, S. G. Braslavsky, conductor. Wellington Manor, Welling Hill and Morton Streets, Mattapan.

Other Events

HYDE PARK WPA DRAMATICS—The Federal Theater of Massachusetts presents "The First Year," with orchestral concert. High School, Metropolitan Avenue. 8.

ROSLINDALE WPA DRAMATICS — The Federal Theater presents "The Late Christopher Bean." Washington Irving School, Poplar and Florence Streets. 8.

Tomorrow

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Talk on "Gathering News at Election Time," by William E. Mullins, political writer for the Boston Herald. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

ROTARY CLUB—District conference, all day. Addresses by Will Durant of New York, Will R. Manier Jr. of Nashville, Tenn., Raymond J. Knoeppel of New York, and Chesley R. Perry of Chicago. 9 a. m.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Ship Models II" guidance tour by Miss Lovell. 11 a. m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD — Baseball game. Boston Bees vs. Pittsburgh Pirates. 3:15.

SOUTH BOSTON WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "Snow Drop and the Seven Dwarfs." Pope Building, O Street. 9.

Probe Asked Of Highway Department

Representatives Charge Excessive Prices for Truck Maintenance

Curley Linked To Purchases

Bigelow and Herter Make Accusations Before Rules Committee

Charges that made even veteran legislators—used to tales of surprising things in high political places—blink their eyes, were made before the House Rules Committee today by Representatives Christian A. Herter and Albert F. Bigelow. They sought immediate investigation of the conduct of the State Department of Public Works since Jan. 3, 1935, the date that James M. Curley became Governor of the Commonwealth and, hence, indirectly responsible for the department.

Such flat assertions as that most trucks of the department average scarcely more than 500 miles a year in travel yet cost an average of $2300 a year to keep in repair, and that one 1931 Ford truck reported it traveled 31 miles on a gallon of gas while a truck of similar make and year claimed it could only make three miles a gallon were flung at the committee by both Herter and Bigelow as they urged a full investigation of the department.

Thoroughness

Illustrating the thoroughness with which the two representatives had prepared their case was their issuance of a three-page mimeographed booklet to the press. This contained 54 questions which they said they would like to have answered by the Department of Public Works.

In essence, these questions took up three aspects; namely, the business given the Walsh Body and Equipment Company, the alleged efforts of the department to direct its granite contracts to the Fletcher Company in Chelmsford and the purchase of an Eastman heat control system for the Public Works Building at 100 Nashua Street.

To spectators in room 370, the high point came when Representative Herter linked Governor Curley to the hearing by stating in reply to a question that the Governor had recommended the Eastman purchase. This indicated that the two Representatives expected any investigation to include the Governor's connections with the department's activities.

Excessive Price Charged

Aside from the reputed excessive costs for truck repairs and maintenance, the two representatives hotly attacked an order given the Walsh concern for 500 tool boxes to be used along roadsides for storage of highway tools. These are the familiar 4 by 4 by 8 blue boxes. The price agreed upon was $75 each. Representative Herter said he had talked with a carpenter, who told him that even in smaller quantities $35 would be a high enough price to allow a good profit.

As this charge was launched a debate arose between Representative Bigelow and Representative Edward J. Kelley, Worcester Democrat, floor leader and House spokesman for the Governor.

"Why not," he demanded, "have some Senators on this investigating committee?"

"One with your political sagacity," replied Representative Bigelow, "should know the reason why."

Senate Stand

Observers pointed out that there is a more friendly feeling in the Senate toward the Curley administration than in the House, where Republicans have a slight majority.

Representative Kelley then asked if Representatives Herter and Bigelow would object to have the investigation of the department go back 15 years.

"Not at all," replied Representative Bigelow, "if you have the time."

Representative Herter then took the stand and explained that the decision to ask for a probe of the Public Works Department had been made while the Ways and Means Committee was looking into the budget requests of Governor Curley.

Asked for Vouchers

He said that they had found $165,273 had been paid the Walsh Company in the six months ending Jan. 1, and that the size of this figure, when compared with amounts paid others in similar lines of business had led them to ask for vouchers.

He said they had found that orders were placed with the Walsh company without asking for bids and that the Walsh company had been allowed to buy equipment for the State without carrying on negotiations with the purchasing agent.

This latter charge was substantiated by Charles P. Howard, head of the department of administration and finance and nominal purchasing agent.

Press Women Hold Annual Breakfast

The New England Woman's Press Association held its annual May breakfast at the Hotel Statler at 12:30 today, the fifty-first of these events. Speakers were Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, Joe Toye of the Boston Traveler, James Ernest King of the Boston Evening Transcript, George W. Coleman, president of Ford Hall Forum, and John McNamara, radio program director.

Miss Winifred Mallon, president of the National Press Club of Washington, was the guest of honor. Mrs. Janie Gordon Weltman, president of the association, was chairman.

One Rescued as Two Drown

Two men were drowned and one was rescued today when an automobile was backed off the Army Base at South Boston, shortly after noon. James Finnegan of Dorchester and Charles Grey perished when the car went over the edge of the pier, while John Elliott of Portland, Maine, came to the surface after the car had plunged overboard, and was rescued. The men were employed by the Jarka Corporation, a stevedoring firm.

Plans to Bolster Education Await Legislators in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 13—Two bills to improve educational facilities will be presented for consideration by the next State Legislature in January. One, sponsored by the Maine Teachers' Association and the Maine Superintendents' Association, is aimed to relieve the financial burden of the smaller communities and at the same time improve their educational systems in equitable fashion. The other, a hangover from previously sought legislation, would provide for more state participation in the construction of consolidated schools with modern equipment that more one-room schoolhouses may be eliminated.

School-minded citizens have been working on the educational problem, spurred on by reports that many Maine communities lack the financial resources to maintain adequate schools or to pay for suitable instruction. The report of the Maine School Finance Commission told them in 1934 that Maine expenditures are low when compared to states of like ability to pay. In expenditures per pupil the report declared Maine below any state in the Northeast.

Educational Report

Last week, in discussing the proposed bill to improve conditions, Commissioner of Education Bertram C. Packard declared at least 200 Maine communities are unable to guarantee reasonably efficient educational opportunity to their children. His statement indicated scant improvement in the situation since the report of the commission and it is true the Legislature, last year, refused to act on a bill to equalize educational opportunity or provide more school revenues by sales taxes.

As outlined in part, the proposed school legislation calls for a minimum expenditure unit of $783 for instruction in elementary schools and $1305 in secondary schools, one half of these amounts to be provided by the State, the other half by the community—in the manner financing of old-age pensions is planned. A unit of instruction includes a full-time teacher, housing, materials, heat, light, books, insurance, janitor service.

State Aid Provided

If an 11-mill tax for educational purposes will not raise sufficient money for a minimum standard of education in the town, the bill provides the State shall contribute sufficiently to achieve that minimum. Valuations must be "fair."

The bill further provides the State will pay half the cost of transportation or boarding a pupil, provided neither amount exceeds $30 or $150, respectively. This is for elementary and secondary school pupils.

So long as the amount does not exceed the subsidy paid towns supporting high schools, the bill would provide the State pay back to towns one half the legal tuitions they pay if, having no high school, they send students to schools in other places.

* * *

Quoddy and Politics

With a little more than a month to the primaries, Maine candidates for county, state and national offices are on the jump. Republican optimism runs high, the feeling appearing to be that Lewis O. Barrows or Blin W. Page, either one, can defeat F. Harold Dubord for the governorship. Democrats, rallying around Governor Brann, confidently expect he will pull their ticket through as candidate for U. S. Senate just as for two years he has done as their candidate for Governor.

Politicians of both parties have their eyes on Quoddy, and it looks as though whichever way the project goes, onward or out of sight, Republicans will have their quiet smiles over it. If Governor Brann's Washington trips net Maine more Quoddy money, Republicans can say, "We told you so. That's their game." If, on the other hand, President Roosevelt insists on Congressional approval for more Quoddy funds and Congress pays no heed to Governor Brann's pleas, Republicans can do an about face but still say, "We told you so," for there is scarcely a Republican who really believed from the start that Quoddy would ever be completed.

* * *

Maine to Play Host

Assured of full co-operation from the Maine Development Commission and Governor Brann, the Maine Press Association, host of the 51st annual convention of the National Editorial Association, June 21-28, at Poland Spring, plans an elaborate program of entertainment for visiting newspapermen. It is the first time the convention has met in Maine.

A feature of the extensive program will be a 1000-mile tour of Maine in chartered buses to acquaint the newsmen of Maine's scenic charm as well as industrial activity. The newsmen will be taken to Auburn, Lewiston, Bangor, Rangeley, Bar Harbor and Lucerne-in-Maine, Lakewood, the many beaches and probably for a sail from Bar Harbor to Portland.

Maine, of course, sees in a convention advertising possibilities as well as an opportunity to show herself a perfect host in a true "vacationland."

Flood Committee Leaves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 13—Mayor William P. Yoerg, president of the Western Massachusetts Federation of Mayors and Boards of Selectmen, heads the committee of three leaving for Washington to seek Federal aid in flood control in the Connecticut Valley. With him are Fayette F. Read, chairman of the special Holyoke Manufacturers' Flood Control Committee and Arthur T. Murray, president of the American Bosch Magneto Company, of Springfield.

Asbestos, the Authentic New Permanent

Asbestos prevents direct metal or chemical heat from contacting your hair (a cool idea, too!). It completely eliminates the drying tendencies of heated metal curlers. After this permanent your hair remains entirely lustrous with natural oil. Albert, who presents this new discovery to Boston, coiffures your tresses with flattering distinction.

Exclusive with Albert Your Hairdresser

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Call Com. 0986, 0987, or 7637 for an appointment

At Eastern Star Convention

J. E. Purdy & Co., Boston

Mrs. Mary M. Brown

Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts

© Bachrach

Clarence C. Beasley

Worthy Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star of Massachusetts

WIXAL to Honor Columbia U. With World Broadcast

As a feature of its weekly college programs arranged for alumni during May, shortwave station W1XAL of Boston has arranged a "Columbia Night," Thursday, May 14, at 8 p. m. eastern daylight time.

For the program a special wire has been leased from the campus of Columbia University on Morningside Heights, New York City, to the studio of W1XAL in the University Club, Boston. W1XAL will transmit the Columbia program on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 49 meters. The program is designed for reception by Columbia alumni in Europe, South America and North America.

Among the speakers on the Columbia program will be Dean Hawkes of the College, Dean Barker of the School of Engineering, Dean Ackerman of the School of Journalism, and Dean Russell of the Teachers College. Prominent alumni will also speak. The program will be conducted by Walter S. Lemmon, founder and president of W1XAL, and himself a Columbia alumnus.

Mr. Lemmon believes that one of the functions of W1XAL is to acquaint peoples of other nations with the progress of American education. He has invited Mount Holyoke College to give a program on Tuesday, May 19, and Boston University on Thursday, May 28. Both of these programs will be heard on 6.04 megacycles. Programs have been given previously by Tufts College and Johns Hopkins University.

Republican Vote Shows Awakening

Contrary to expectations the Republican vote at the primary election of April 28 appears to have been as great as that of the Democrats. This is revealed through a comparison of the votes cast for the two leading candidates of each party for the posts of delegates-at-large to the national conventions. Charles Francis Adams, secretary of the Navy under President Hoover and the leading Republican in the fight polled 133,369 against the 116,405 given to the leading Democrat, David I. Walsh.

The indication that the Republicans polled nearly 17,000 votes more than the Democrats is not necessarily correct, as the Republican slate was unopposed, while nearly 40,000 votes were cast in opposition to the official Democratic slate as appointed by Democratic State Chairman Joseph McGrath with the permission of President Roosevelt.

Current interpretation of the Republican vote is that members of this party have come out of the lethargy that seized them with the advent of the great Democratic sweep in 1932 and that once again the G. O. P. is attracting voters to its standards.

Open Auto List Ordered by Court

Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Supreme Court yesterday allowed the petition of the Direct Mail Service, Inc., granting the writ of mandamus to compel Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin to allow the firm to make copies of the list of auto registrations in Massachusetts. Direct Mail Service is an advertising firm.

At the same time, the full bench of the Supreme Court was hearing the agency's appeal from a decision by a single justice who refused to issue a writ compelling Mr. Goodwin to furnish Direct Mail Service with the lists. The company claims that it enjoyed this right for 20 years by paying an annual fee of $2500 for printing costs.

There are more than 700,000 automobiles registered in this State.

R. I. Industries Protest Tax Bill Before Congress

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13 (AP)—The Associated Industries of Rhode Island and the Rhode Island branch of the National Metal Trades Association today sent a joint letter to Washington declaring the tax bill now pending in Washington to be economically unsound and impractical. The bill would, if enacted, work untold harm to Rhode Island industries, the letter said.

The communication was sent to Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the senate finance committee, which is now considering the measure, and to Senators Jesse H. Metcalf and Peter G. Gerry of this state.

"We believe," the letter concluded, "that the proposed tax bill is unduly complex, involved and confusing; that the undistributed earning tax as applied is economically unsound; that serious inequalities and injustices would result, even if the law did not ultimately prove disastrous; that the holding company provisions are unnecessary and unwise. Therefore, we most strongly urge that you oppose its passage."

The letter was signed by Thomas A. Barry and James A. Rogers, representing the two associations.

Relics of Founder Of Springfield Are Shown During Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 13—Interesting relics of William Pynchon, founder of Springfield, are being shown at the City Library in connection with the city's tercentenary celebration now in progress.

One item is an indenture agreement between Mr. Pynchon and Thomas Millard (Miller), binding the latter to an apprenticeship of eight years, beginning Sept. 29, 1640, for which he was to receive "meat, drink and clothing fitting for such apprenticement and at the end of same time one new suit of apparell and forty shillings in money."

The agreement is in Mr. William Pynchon's hand writing, but a note at the bottom of the page, by his son, John, read: "Tho. Miller by his own consent, is released and discharged of Mr. Pynchon's service, this 22nd day of May, 1648, being four months before his tyme come out. In considereation whereof he loses the 40s in money wch should have bin pd him. But Mr. Pynchon giveth him one new suit of apparell."

One of William Pynchon's long account books also is displayed together with some pages from his personal "minute-book" and other old documents.

Ceremonies Mark State Convention Of Eastern Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 13—For the first time in many years this city is host to thousands of members of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star, who convened here today for their two-day annual meeting.

The welcome by Mayor Walter J. Cookson, to which Associate Grand Patron Waldo B. Fay responded, was a feature of the morning session.

Recital Opens Program

Following the opening recital by Grand Organist W. Ernest Colbath, the assembly was called to order by Past Grand Matron Lillian Grover Walch. Ceremony surrounded the entrance of the Grand Officers, led by Mrs. Mary M. Brown, Worthy Grand Matron, and Clarence C. Beasley, Worthy Grand Patron.

Greetings extended in behalf of the hostess chapters, Past Grand Matron Esther A. Parker for Stella, and Past Grand Matron Elsie B. Haugh for Clement, preceding the reception of several distinguished guests, Past Grand Matrons and Patrons, were answered by Annie L. Woodman, Past Grand Matron.

Allegiance Pledged

Tribute to the Stars and Stripes by Fremont S. Eggleston, Past Grand Patron, was followed by the pledge of allegiance to the flag, and singing of "America the Beautiful," by the assembly. The convention then focused its attention on the annual addresses and recommendations of the Worthy Grand Matron and Patron.

Deputy Grand Matrons and their marshals and grand representatives were received during the afternoon session.

Last night the Massachusetts Matrons' and Patrons' Association gathered at the Hotel Bancroft for its annual meeting and dinner, electing Elmer P. Fletcher of Milton president.

West Branch Bridge Built by CCC Men Under Mt. Katahdin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARKMAN, Maine, May 13—Deep in Maine woods of Piscataquis County, far from any roads passable to autos, and fully 25 miles from the nearest town, work will soon be resumed on a tower suspension bridge unique in the Maine wilderness.

Providing an important link in the Appalachian (Maine to Georgia) Trail, the bridge, started last fall by the Millinocket CCC camp, when completed this summer by crews from the Patten camp, will throw a 206-foot span across the rushing West Branch of the Penobscot at Nesowadnehunk Falls, eliminating a long uncertain ferrying on this section of the trail.

In full view of towering Mt. Katahdin, the northern terminus of the trail which extends 2050 miles to the summit of Mt. Ogelthorpe in Georgia, the bridge-site affords one of the wildest and most beautiful vistas along the route of the trail, combining the roaring waters of the rapids, countless acres of unbroken woodland, and the majesty of mighty Katahdin in a single picture.

Scholastic Honors For Business Woman

Boston's flour trade today claimed the honor of having in its ranks a woman who has scored outstanding achievement in the field of education, in Boston University.

Miss Evelyn O'Brien, who can sell flour with the best salesmen and is an officer of the James H. Knowles & Son Company of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange building, has been recognized as senior woman in collegiate rank in the College of Business Administration of Boston University.

The Epsilon Eta Phi sorority has just presented Miss O'Brien with the ring awarded for outstanding excellence in scholastic work. Last year she was awarded the Beta Gamma Sigma pin. She is nearing completion of a six-year course and next month will be a B. B. A. (Bachelor of Business Administration.)

Harvard Stamp

Design for Tercentenary Issue

Philatelists Urge Senate Approval Of Harvard Stamp

What was described recently as "a boy's fight in a man's world"—namely, the effort of the undergraduate Harvard Stamp Club to have the university's tercentenary commemorated by a memorial stamp—is still going on. Gordon Allan, Harvard sophomore from West Medford, Mass., and president of the club, has announced that a copy of the design has been submitted to the Post Office Committee of the United States Senate, Where a bill for a Harvard stamp, introduced by Senator Marcus A. Coolidge, is being considered.

The proposed philatelic memorial was designed by Lewis W. Rubenstein, young Harvard artist, who is responsible for the series of frescoes now being executed at the Germanic Museum in Cambridge. He is also a member of the Fresco Guild, an informal organization which is introducing the practice of the art into the United States.

In a letter to the Harvard Alumni Bulletin of May 8, Mr. Allan has appealed to Harvard alumni to support the bill, pointing out that up to that time, "no positive action has been taken on the measure."

Coolidge Cryptic On Senator Issue

Senator Marcus A. Coolidge still remains the unknown quantity of this year's fight for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator. It was long predicted that having served one term in Washington, he would retire and leave the field clear for Governor Curley to step into his shoes as the Democratic choice. Of late, however, there has been increasing doubt as to what course the present incumbent would pursue.

Questioned yesterday in an attempt to pin him down to a definite statement of policy, Senator Coolidge stated that "a Senator never dies or resigns." He added that one might give that any interpretation one desired. The natural assumption appears to be that the Senator does not intend to drop out or be pushed out of this year's fight. Seasoned political prognosticators forecast, however, that Senator Coolidge has no intention of facing almost certain defeat at the hands of the Curley-dominated convention and will eventually withdraw from the arena.

Senator Coolidge would make no statement on the present status of acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague, who is still awaiting his presidential appointment. The appointment has been in committee since the beginning of this year, presumably at the request of Senator Coolidge. He was apparently unimpressed by Governor Curley's statement that he had received assurance in Washington that Mr. Tague would be permanently appointed. He intimated that Governor Curley had not got in to see President Roosevelt when at the White House.

Union Drafts Strike Plans To Enforce Woolen Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13—The Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, today made known that the threat to call a general strike to obtain uniformity in the industry was no idle statement, as Secretaray - Treasurer Anthony Valente sent to the 113 locals complete instructions for action.

The letters which were mailed today from the national headquarters in Providence makes public for the first time the decisions reached at the special emergency session of the executive council last Sunday, and which was given little publicity.

Union Program

The program which the Federation made known it hopes to complete, through a general strike if necessary, in addition to a wage increase of 20 per cent and a 35-hour work week, provides for the elimination of the third shift in all productive department, limitation of the machine load to the standards of the former NRA and the recognition of all unions.

The letter to all local union officials in which Secretary Valente explains the Federation's position, is as follows:

"This letter must be read to all local union meetings within the next two weeks. If your local union does not have a meeting scheduled within that time, you are instructed to call a special meeting for this purpose.

Watchful Waiting

"The Federation Executive Board has now for some time had under advisement the question of taking some concerted action to improve and protect the position and wages of the workers in the woolen and worsted industry. As you know, as far back as January of 1936, at our convention in Manchester, the Federation decided for a campaign in the spring. Your Federation Executive Board took the position of watchful waiting to see whether the woolen and worsted manufacturers would live up to their promises on one hand and if the Congress of the United States would adopt some suitable legislation for the workers on the other hand.

"Events have proven that the employers are either unwilling or unable voluntarily to maintain human working conditions in our industry. From all sides reports come to the attention of this office that employers are lengthening hours, speeding up machine load and starting a third shift in the productive departments, and more recently, in many cases taking steps to cut wages. All of this is happening in face of the facts that the woolen and worsted industry is having one of the most profitable years in the history of the industry.

Ellenbogen Measure

"Our federation, as you are aware, has given enthusiastic support to the Ellenbogen Textile Act. This bill as originally designed, was a bill to protect the industry from unfair "cut throat" competition, which of course was a distinct advantage to protect the profit interest of the employer. In addition to this, the bill had certain licenses and provisions which provided for each concern to live up to a said minimum wage and said minimum hours. Since the presentation of the original bill, the Ellenbogen bill has been revised to our knowledge, three times. As the bill stands today, the minimum wage and hour provisions are no longer included in the bill. Whether there will be any further revision before the bill is enacted into law we have no way of knowing. While this federation does not at this time wish to take the stand of opposition to the revised bill, we feel that it is our duty to inform our members from the study of the matter, that we cannot rely on federal legislation to stop the "sweat shop" from taking root in our industry.

"Your federation executive board, in line with the many requests that it has received from the local unions for action, has decided to start a spring drive in full speed. The federation executive board has decided to start the machinery movement for:

1. Twenty per cent increase in wages.
2. Thirty-five-hour week.
3. No more than two shifts of operation in the productive department.
4. Machine load under no circumstances to be more than that which existed at the time of the expiration of the NRA.
5. Recognition of the local union of the federation.

Contracts Are Drafted

"Within a few days you will receive a copy of a draft for a proposed woolen and worsted agreemen which will be sent out to each local union. This agreement will be so worded and the policy of the federation will be such as to allow for special consideration of local situations where conditions warrant for additional improvements. Your federation executive board wishes to stress the fact that this campaign involving the woolen and worsted workers will be conducted by the workers themselves through the regular machinery provided for in our constitution. Any and all action taken for and against any proposition will only be taken after the workers involved have a right to express their opinion.

"At this time your federation officers and executive board wishes to point out that irresponsible action of any individual or local union, high or low, which is taken without the approval of the constitutional authority of this organization will not be tolerated. This move is not being taken as a publicity stunt, all we ask is your backing and we will see this matter through to the finish.

Urge to Strengthen Locals

"This time, unless we mean business, it is better that we do not begin. Local unions are asked to take the matter of this campaign up and await further developments. In the meantime, all local unions are called upon to close their ranks and to strengthen their local union for the preparation to march forward.

"Your instructions from the executive board are as follows:

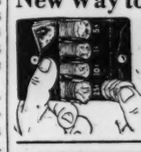
"1. Arrange for a mass meeting in the very near future, notify both your federation executive board member in your district and the United Textile Workers of America district organizer of the time and place such meetings are to be held.

"2. Immediately make provisions to take into your ranks all unemployed woolen and worsted workers, so that we will have them educated to see our point of view in case drastic action becomes necessary.

"Of course you will understand that these unemployed members will be taken in without vote or voice, no initiation fee and no dues.

"From time to time you will receive general letters with further instructions."

New Way to Carry Money



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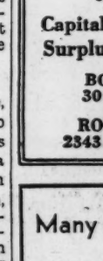

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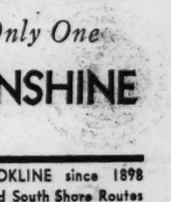

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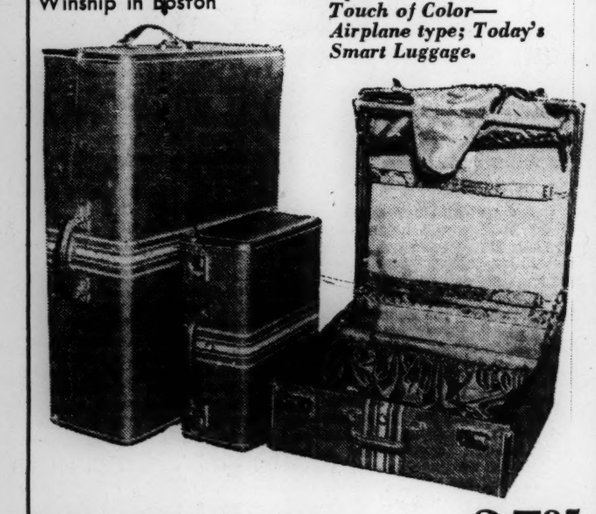

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	Top Hatters Orchestra	Bees-Pittsburgh game	Recordings and reports
5:15	'Tim Tyler's Luck'	Top Hatters Orchestra	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:30	'The Singing Lady'; sketch	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	Recordings and reports
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'; sketch	'Checkerboard'; variety	Dick Tracy; detective drama	Revue; popular recording
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15	"Melody Time"; variety	'Terry and Ted'; sketch	Francis Cronin, organist	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs	"Theater of the Air"	Sport reports	Washington Backstage
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's Sport Review	Renfrew of the Mounted	Sports reports; vocalist
7:00	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Fred and Helen Pent"	Yankee News Service
7:15	Political speaker	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Sketch; Continental Orch.	Talk, Gov. James M. Curley
7:30	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Studio chorus recital	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch.	"Dixieland Band"
7:45	Political speaker	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, news comment.	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra
8:00	Willie and Eugene Howard;	"One Man's Family"; drama,	Cavalcade of America: dra-	"Master of Mystery"; local
8:15	Fifi D'Orsay; orchestra	from San Francisco	matic sketch; orchestra	dramatic sketch
8:30	"Lavender and Old Lace";	Serenade: Wayne King and	George Burns & Gracie Allen;	Harry Rodgers, organist
8:45	soloists; Haenschen's Orch.	his orchestra	Milton Watson; Renard's Or.	"Deacon" Moore's Orchestra
9:00	NBC Concert Hour: concert	Town Hall Tonight: Fred	Lily Pons, soprano; mixed	"The Dream Weaver"
9:15	orchestra, directed by	Allen; Portland Hoffa; Play-	chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch.	Hudson-DeLange Orchestra
9:30	Cesare Sodero	ers; male quartet; Van	Talk, "Low Cost Housing"	Hudson-DeLange Orchestra
9:45	NBC Concert Orchestra	Steeden's Orchestra	Fray and Baum, pianists	Yankee News Service
10:00	National Institute of Immi-	"Your Hit Parade": Ray Sin-	'Gang-Busters': G-Men drama	"Husbands and Wives"; social
10:15	grant Welfare: speakers	atra's Orchestra; soloists	with Phillips Lord	discussion forum
10:30	"Whirligig"; variety show;	"Your Hit Parade"; Ray Sin-	News dramatizations	Local dance music
10:45	Lester Vail; soloists; orch.	atra's Orchestra; soolists	Talk, Boake Carter	Charioteers; quartet
11:00	Reports; news; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports Review; Musical Turns	"Snapshots"; sport talk	Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra
11:30	Dick Mansfield's Orchestra	Earl Hine's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45	Dick Mansfield's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WOR — Mutual), Morning Matinee: Gertrude Mayer; Joan Marsh; Don Bestor's Orchestra.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

3:15 WNAC, Boston Bees-Pittsburgh baseball game.

4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: "Boys Will Be Boys."

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Air Show: Alexander Gray; Charles Hanson Towne; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra; Queena Mario, soprano.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: Franz Wagner, pianist; Judith Anderson; Natalie Bodanskaya; Tom Howard; Yahbut and Cheerily.

8:00 WMEX (WMCA — Intercity), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.

8:30 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James, conductor; Ernest DeWald, bass-baritone.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, Senator William E. Borah, from Newark, N. J.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch of the West.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; blackface skits; concert orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd."

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "America's Town Meeting": "International Peace Plans"; Senator James Pope, Norman Thomas, A. J. Passage, Nicholas Roosevelt.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.; Bob Burns; Mayor Tom English of Van Buren; soloists.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roy Shields and his orchestra; soloists.

Women Voters Pledge Drive To Eliminate 'Spoils' System

A plea for militant and persistent efforts in behalf of a qualified personnel in government service was reiterated today as the Massachusetts League of Women Voters concluded its annual conference with a luncheon meeting at the Hotel Sheraton. The closing session was featured by the award of prizes for personnel surveys by branches of the league and by a speaking program. Addresses were given by Mrs. True Worthy White, secretary for political education, and Mrs. Edward K. Nash, director of the league's "merit system campaign."

In explaining the personnel drive, Mrs. White said, "Putting all postmasters under the merit system undoubtedly will be the first center of aggressive action. In case Congress fails to pass the Rampseck Bill, we may be asked to use the 'political lobby.' If this is a campaign job and must be done aggressively, it means pledging the congressional candidates positively before their election.

Hopes Not Enough

"Wishful thinking and polite hopes that congressmen will remember us are not enough," she continued. "In a recent sample poll by the American Institute of Public Opinion, 88 per cent were recorded against the 'Spoils System'; their merit system is said to be favored by the President and a number of congressmen; this is not enough, it must be demanded. We must be alert, specific and speak as those with authority in making these demands."

Mrs. White then outlined the sort of information necessary in a study of the patronage system in local towns and cities.

"In your town or city, who gets the jobs?" she asked. "Let's answer that question with ascertained facts one year from now . . . Don't be party minded in doing this, because all parties pray to have the yoke of patronage removed from their necks! Watch the party platforms for confirmation of this statement. Second, study the effect of extension of the merit system in your community. . . ."

Modify Preference

Mrs. White also urged the support of efforts to modify the absolute veterans' preference and to defeat bills that weaken the present civic service law.

The league's program during the last 10 months was reviewed by Mrs. Nash.

Prizes were awarded to the Gardner and Concord branches of the league for conducting the best surveys of the personnel situations in their respective towns. The awards were made by Mrs. Fritz Morstein Marx, chairman of the department of government and its operation.

The following resolution was passed. "Since only effective nonpartisan work can free political parties from the patronage incubus of which they are the victims as well as the authors, be it resolved that the Massachusetts League of Women Voters continue its campaign for qualified personnel in government, and that every effort be made to arouse and educate public opinion in needed reforms of the Massachusetts civil service, and that the legislation may be enacted to bring Massachusetts again into the foreground as a pioneer in upholding the merit system."

Principal Speakers

Principal speakers at yesterday's meetings were Miss Anna Lord Strauss, newly elected second vice-president of the league, who outlined the work of the national organization, and Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard University. Professor Morison expressed regret that Massachusetts, once a world leader, "should have to line up with the monkey-trial and Ku Klux states." He suggested a program of education whereby those guided by mistaken patriotism might be taught that teachers' oaths and flag salute laws are not the means of achieving true love of country.

'Pure Preserves' Issue Is Before Federal Judge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13—The question whether preserves marked "pure preserves" should contain a greater percentage of pure fruits than pectin, a material used in the packing trade, was before Judge John C. Mahoney in federal court here yesterday as the result of suit filed by U. S. Attorney J. Howard McGrath against the White Gate Products Company of New York.

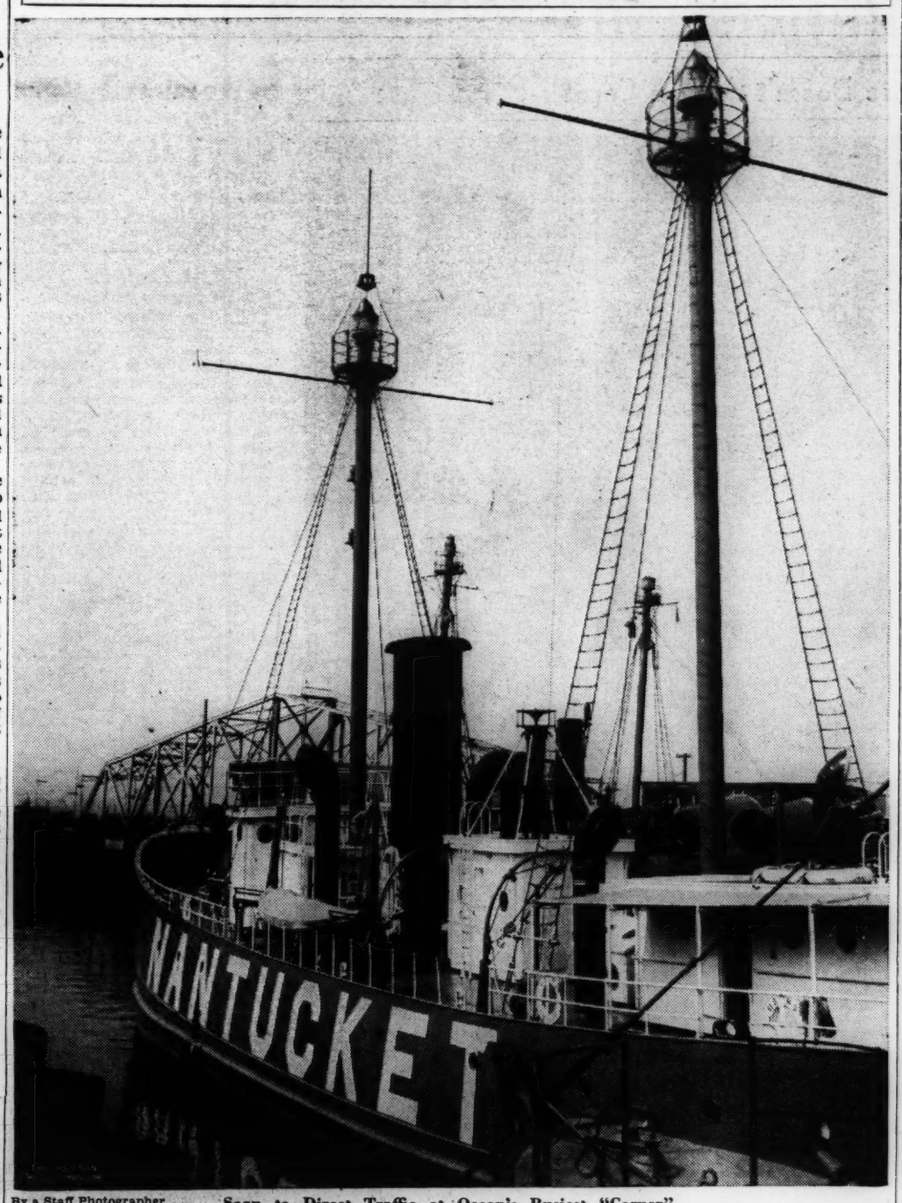
The libel was filed, Attorney McGrath stated, at the request of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in accordance with national pure food and drug laws. The case is believed to be the first of its kind heard in a federal court and both sides say that the decision will be far reaching.

Attorney McGrath said that the move by the Government was "to protect the public from inferior and misbranded products." He said that nine seizures, amounting to more than three carloads of preserves, had been made by United States Marshal William J. Goucher during the past three months.

The containers were marked "pure preserves," leaving the impression that the product was mostly comprised of strawberries while chemical analysis is said to have shown that the percentage of strawberries was far less than that of the pectin.

It is the Government's complaint that the presence of the large amount of pectin is a violation of the pure food and drug laws. The defense will claim that the amount of differential between the so-called pure substance and the other materials has not been made definite by the Government. Both the Government and the defense intend to present chemical experts who have been brought here from Boston, New York and Washington.

The New Nantucket Lightship



By a Staff Photographer — **Soon to Direct Traffic at Ocean's Busiest "Corner"**

The new lightship arrived in Boston the other day for the installation of the latest in radio equipment and submarine signal apparatus. In June it will take its place near the shoals that abound south of Nantucket Island, to replace the boat that was sunk by the White Star liner Olymppic two years ago.

'Sign Language' Gives Warning Of New Hampshire Road Perils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 13—Just as the Indians warned fellow tribesmen of danger by a sign—three stones placed on top of each other—so the New Hampshire Highway Department is moving forward on a program to make motorists more alert by utilizing sign language, with as few words as possible.

Signs throughout the State which heretofore have warned of curves and side roads by the printed word are being replaced by new ones which tell drivers of highway dangers by plain black lines on a yellow background. Cross-roads are indicated by a cross, side roads by T's laying sideways.

Faster Reaction

The department is making the change because sign languauge is immediately understandable to anyone, regardless of nationality, and because it produces mental reaction faster than words. In this way the department makes allowances for those who have to read twice before fully comprehending.

The new signs, originally used in Canada, are based on standards of the United States Bureau of Public Roads so that they will be exactly like those adopted by other states. Two crews are busy throughout the State installing them in place of those damaged by the March floods and substituting them for regular signs. Frederick Gardner, department engineer, explained, however, that some concession will be made to words when only one is required as in the case of "slow" signs.

Safety Conference Set

The state moved in another direction this week to make its highways safer when Governor Bridges invited mayors, police chiefs and representatives of civic bodies to attend a State Safety Conference May 22.

The Governor's invitation followed a first step taken several weeks ago looking toward the formation of a New Hampshire Safety Council. It is expected that the May 22 meeting will see the formation of this council and the mapping of a definite program to reduce accidents which will be carried out throughout the state with the help of such groups as the League of Women Voters, the Rotary Club and the American Legion.

Nationally known leaders in highway safety work will discuss means of eliminating driving dangers, at the conference.

R. I. Population Jump of 5000 In Five Years Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13—Rhode Island residents are somewhat confused today as to whether the population has increased or decreased during the past five years.

Press reports indicated that the federal census would show a 6497 drop since 1930. However, L. Metcalfe Walling, director of the State Department of Labor, whose representatives have been doing a little census taking on their own, has reached another conclusion.

Within a few weeks, Mr. Walling made it known that he would make public figures on population as obtained under the direction of Charles S. Bolwell. These figures, he said, will show an increase in population of 5000.

The federal figures report an estimated decrease from 687,497 to 681,000 during the past five years. The State census figures will set the population at 692,000, Mr. Walling says.

"There will be some surprises," Mr. Walling said, pointing out that the enumerators were paid not by the number of names, as has been the custom for years, but by the week and thus eliminating "padding." The results have been tabulated on the most modern counting machines available, he said.

Independent Union Against Wool Strike

WOONSOCKET, R. I., May 12 (AP)—Joseph Schmetz, president of the Woonsocket Independent Textile Union, said today his organization did not favor the plan of the United Textile Workers of America for a general strike in the wool and worsted industry.

The UTWA recently announced it would call such a strike unless its workers were granted a 20 per cent wage increase and a 35-hour week.

Mr. Schmetz said his organization favored eliminating disparity of wages in various sections of the country before requesting increases.

IVY... America's Fashion Corset

A reduction of 10% in price will be effective on all regular models of IVY Corsets and Foundations during May.

IVY CORSET SHOP
378 Boylston Street, Boston
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Autos Are Sought For Child Outing

A call for more automobiles in which to transport thousands of underprivileged children of Greater Boston to their annual outing at Wrentham, June 11, was made today by Albert C. Rau, vice-president and general manager of the Campbell-Fairbanks Expositions. Any one who can furnish one is asked to communicate with Mr. Rau in the Park Square Building.

This annual affair was inaugurated many years ago by the late Chester I. Campbell, who personally conducted the children in playtime games, amusements of all sorts and entertainment of a wholesome sort. At Wrentham this year, besides playing their own games, the children will be served with lunches, ice cream and candy, and will also be given tickets insuring them of rides on the various riding devices in the amusement park.

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Rules for Making Garden Pools Laid by State College Experts

Helpful hints on how to make a garden pool came today from the extension service of Massachusetts State College, where gardeners have been experimenting with all sorts of holes in the ground—both for their own amusement and for everybody's edification.

The simplest type pool, they say, is a pool made out of mud. For this all that is necessary is a good clay soil which will puddle or pack easily, which is bad news to folks whose back yards are sandy or gravelly.

Butter tubs, barrels, both wooden and metal, can easily be sunk into the garden for small pools, they point out. And if one is handy with tools, he can even make wooden pools of various shapes. Yet a wooden pool is rather unsatisfactory because it does not last very long.

Forms Not Required

For those interested in constructing concrete pools, the information bureau suggests that type which does not require forms to hold the concrete in place. By that they mean one that has the sides with a gentle enough slope so that concrete will stay in place.

Directions include digging the pool with a sloping side any size desired, and then laying the concrete right on top of the soil, starting at the bottom of the pool. To have a good variety of plants, they advise making the pool at least 18 to 24 inches deep.

If the pool is fairly good sized, a drain is necessary. This item may be circumvented, however, by using ingenuity. If there is a low spot below the site of the pool, for instance, the ordinary garden hose may be used as a siphon, thus removing the water when necessary to clean or drain the pool for winter.

Most Satisfactory

The gardeners up in Amherst recommend concrete as the most satisfactory building material. They say to locate some good heavy fence wire or chicken wire or something of the sort for reinforcing material, and advise mixing the concrete in the ratio of one part good cement, to two parts of sand and two parts of fine gravel. This is a rather rich mixture, they say, but one which gives much better results in producing a watertight pool.

It is rather important that the concrete be allowed to cure slowly, and this may be done by sprinkling or covering the surface with wet burlap or wet leaves. Leave the covering on for several days until the concrete is thoroughly dry.

After the pool has been made, they recommend filling it with water, and letting it stand a couple of weeks to remove any alkali from the inner surface. A good scrubbing with a stiff brush does no harm, they say.

After the pool has been cured and washed, it may be divided into sections by rock partitions. One section or two sections, according to individual preference, may be filled with rich dirt in which plants may be set. In the other sections, anything from goldfish to guppies may be placed.

And then the pool is ready for exhibition to admiring friends and neighbors.

Claim Unemployed Do Not Want Work Held Without Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 13—Eugene N. Smith, director of the Mayor's Re-employment Office, says that practical experience is in contradiction to the common claim that the unemployed do not want to go to work. In a report to his committee, Mr. Smith said:

"So far, we have had only two cases that did not report when sent out on an assignment. A crowd is at our office every morning and people are coming in through the day. Many telephone daily."

"In my opinion the sincerity and earnestness of more than 90 per cent of the applicants is unquestioned."

At present there are 1763 persons registered for work in the office.

What's Going On in the Arts

Children's Work at Museum

AT THE Boston Museum of Fine Arts there is the customary spring showing of drawings, aquarelles, illustrations and designs by the children who attent the drawing classes. They have been arranged in groups showing examples of each of the teacher's classes. Small typewritten cards have been posted here and there explaining the aim of the teacher. After reading all the information, one concludes that the Boston Museum employs the new methods of pedagogy, evincing qualities in the young performer rather than superimposing ideas. The child's contact with great works of art in the Museum does not show very often, except in a few obvious instances. It is interesting to discover how absorbant the child is, how easily he assimilates a method, a convention; of course, he may part with it as quickly, if another more appealing influence appears.

At this stage of development in museum teaching we find that the teachers stress movement, rhythm, vitality. Movement qualifies most of the exhibits. There are scenes of action, play, dance, sport, in which the participants are seen in the violence of rapid motion. One soon gets to expect that this illusion of movement will be portrayed convincingly, for so many children seem to capture with facility the motivating lines. One has but to compare these portraits in action to certain fantasies, which remain rather stylized and congealed. No doubt the few suggestions, the appropriate hints of the teachers have guided these youngsters to understanding.

The black-and-white compositions are among the finest displays, for they show the result of more prolonged work, of drawing which has been perfected through practice, thought and training. This stage in a child's development is more important and more decisive than the early, spontaneous daubings which are delightful but often deceiving as a prognostication of subsequent accomplishment.

We continue our erstwhile quarrel with drawing from casts. Why not work from originals, so that the child may learn to discern the innate qualities of the hand of the creative artist and of the materials?

D. A.

First National Dance Congress

DANCERS and interested laymen from all sections of the country are expected to attend the First National Dance Congress and Festival ever held in the United States, at the Theresa L. Kaufman Theater of the Young Men's Hebrew Association Ninety-second Street and Lexington Avenue, New York, from May 18 to 25, inclusive. Those participating will help to inaugurate a movement for the better understanding and closer co-operation of American dancers.

Performers will include, among many others, Fé Alf, Miriam Blecher, Sophia Delza, Jane Dudley, Martha Graham, Martha Hill, Gertrude Hoffman, Doris Humphrey, Esther Junger, Arthur Mahoney, Gluck Zandor, Anna Sokolof, Tamiris, Charles Weidman, Benjamin Zemach, and groups. In addition to these, other sponsors and members of the provisional joint committee who will take part in discussions and performances are Don Oscar Becque, Paul Boepple, Hanya Holm, Eugenie Schein and Sara Mildred Strauss. John Martin will probably speak at one of the sessions.

The productions, intended to present a cross-section of the dance as it exists in America today, are scheduled as follows: May 18, Ballet Groups and Soloists; May 19, Folk Groups; May 20 and 23, Modern Groups and Soloists; May 21, College and Workers Groups; May 24, Theater Performers. (All at 8:40 P. M.)

The conferences listed for May 23 are: Dance in the Changing World (1:30 p. m.), Economic Status of the Dancer (5 p. m.), and for May 24, Survey of Dance Organization (10:30 a. m.), Dance and Criticism (2:30 p. m.).

Membership in the congress may be obtained at a cost of $1, which entitles the member to free admission to all conferences, exhibitions and discussions, with a 15 per cent reduction to all performances. Conferences and productions will be open to the public at a charge of 50 cents to $1.50. Tickets are on sale at the Y. M. H. A. Committee headquarters is at 66 Fifth Avenue.

M. L.

Leather Mats Under Flower Pots Called New Aid to Successful Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., May 13—Development of a new aid to the successful growth of plants in the home was announced today by Dr. Linus H. Jones, assistant research professor of botany at Massachusetts State College.

The invention, which utilizes leather by-products, consists of a pad or mat to be placed under clay plant pots to perform the function in the home which the moist bench surface performs in the commercial greenhouse.

Production of these mats which are built up similar to lifts in the heel of a shoe, according to Dr. Jones, may utilize waste leather and even serve to spread employment during dull seasons in leather-using industries.

The leather mat is placed under the clay pot and acts as a wick to induce an even capillary flow of water to be absorbed by the pot and transmitted to the plant. Surface watering of the plant is not sufficient in clay pots, Dr. Jones claims, as the obsorbent pot will draw the water out of the soil before it ever reaches the deeper roots. Nor is it sufficient to stand the clay pot in water as in this case the plant will suffer from "wet feet."

Leather was chosen as a material for the mat after many months of trial with other materials. It keeps its shape indefinitely, provides for water flow and storage, and can be produced economically.

The use of the mat keeps the pot wall moist and is insurance against the drought damage that commonly kills house plants even when the surface of the soil is wet. Used as a moist pad under the clay pot it duplicates the moist bench surface found in commercial greenhouses.

Big Fish Hatchery In Maine Expanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW GLOUCESTER, Maine, May 13—Construction work on Maine's great fish-rearing project, located here, has reached the stage where it now provides growing pools for more than half a million trout and salmon and, by mid-simmer, will have a rearing capacity of 1,500,000 fish.

With the clear, cold water running through 22 pools, each 240 feet long by 30 feet wide, and containing 65,000 fish, Maine will take first place in the number of trout reared to legal brook length and salmon raised to self-sustaining size. And Maine fishermen will enjoy the finest trout and salmon in the country.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Shortwave

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6:00mc.

At the Sign of the Red Apple

• • DOUGHNUTS and such *delicious* doughnuts! Each week our restaurants together serve well over 100,000, which is indeed a tribute to our old New England recipe.

And then, of course, our skill in making doughnuts contributes mightily to their popularity.

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Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Amer. Trader	May 15	Plymouth	May 24	May 14, 3:00 pm	May 15, 7:30 pm
Georgic	May 16	Southampton	May 24	May 15, 8:00 pm	May 16, 7:30 am
Europa	May 19	Cherbourg	May 25	May 19, 1:00 pm	May 19, 7:00 pm
Manhattan	May 20	Plymouth	May 26	May 19, 8:00 pm	May 20, 7:30 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Manulani	San Francisco	May 20	May 15, 4:00 pm	May 15, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	May 26	May 21, 4:00 pm	May 21, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	May 28	May 23, 4:00 pm	May 23, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	May 23	May 18, 4:00 pm	May 18, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	May 24	May 19, 4:00 pm	May 19, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

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Diamond and Sapphire* Friendship Rings
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JUST IN TIME FOR JUNE BRIDES AND GRADUATES

All New England takes advantage of the savings made possible in our Annual May Diamond Event. Included are many items that are best sellers the year 'round as well as many new features offered for the first time. Whether you plan to spend $5 or $5000 you will find suitable gifts for the bride, graduate and yourself. Come early as many items are one of a kind values and cannot be replaced. Make your selections for June graduations NOW and we will gladly hold them.

Diamond Wedding Rings
in Platinum
$37.50
Our Regular Price, $55

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in white and yellow gold
$39.75

BUDGET PAYMENT PLAN
Inquire about it. Full information can be obtained in the department during the sale.

DIAMOND SALON—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Pittsburgh Pilot Pleased With Brubaker—College Golf Promotion Experiment

Sarazen Opens 'Lecture' Tour This Afternoon

By Web Morse

An experiment in golf promotion among schools and colleges will be tried this afternoon at Soldiers Field when Gene Sarazen will give an outside demonstration to be followed by an indoor showing of motion pictures. The scheme is Sarazen's own and follows along the train of his plan to develop more and better golfers in the United States. "Good golfers of the future must come from the youngsters," he said at the Ritz-Carlton this morning, "and to my way of thinking the schools and colleges are ideal places for promotion."

He is not certain as to just how this sort of work should be carried out, but while displaying before the Harvard golf team and student body this afternoon and at Dartmouth tomorrow, the former British and American open champion and present Massachusetts State open titlist hopes to form plans for the future.

Sarazen is one of golf's greatest shotmakers and teachers. He has the pleasing type of personality to encourage youth along with the ability to keep sizable gatherings intensely interested. His collection of moving pictures on the right and wrong in golf is adequate and complete enough to interest duffer and expert alike.

He wants to see what interest there is in golf in the colleges. If the reaction of these visits to Harvard and Dartmouth warrant enough interest, he hopes to organize a systematic lecture and tour several schools and colleges.

"Will this sort of thing interfere with your golf, Gene?" we asked.

"No," he replied, "I think it will serve as a sort of practice because my outside demonstration consists of the proper way to hit balls with all clubs."

Sarazen will continue to exhibit to the colleges this spring as time permits and in another season he may arrange a regular dated tour. In the meantime, he has definitely planned to play in the Massachusetts Open next week and the National and British Open championships later.

Tufts Nine Meets Huskies Tomorrow

Tufts varsity baseball team will visit the ball field of Northeastern tomorrow in an attempt to even the score. The Huskies scored an 8-to-3 victory at the Tufts Oval on April 25.

Coach "Ken" Nash will probably start "Izzy" Harris, who will go after his fifth victory of the season. Nash is working on a new theory this year as he saves no pitchers for games in the future. He believes that there is too much chance for rain and then saving a man may mean a loss. So Nash will pitch his men as the games come along and let it go at that. "Jack" Mayo will catch for Harris. This combination has done well against both Bowdoin and Boston College, so perhaps with support from the rest of the team Harris should hang up his fifth victory.

The varsity tennis team after its smashing victory over the powerful Rhode Island State team will busy itself with a match with the Tech Varsity on the Tufts courts also on Thursday afternoon. Coach "Bill" Howard will start the men in the matches in the following order: Stott, Goldenburg, Baylies, Fairfield, Ginsburg and Keith. Then Stott and Fairfield will pair for the doubles matches, while the G-Men, Goldenburg and Ginsburg, will pair to meet doubles team No. 2, and finally Keith and Baylies will play in the last doubles match.

The fast-stepping frosh tennis team will make its way to the Quincy High courts where it will play Quincy on Thursday.

Indian Netmen Face Amherst for N. E. Title

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 13 (AP)—Guibord and Anderson of Dartmouth, and Winston and Mahoney of Amherst gained the final round for the New England intercollegiate doubles team tennis championship.

The Dartmouth pair eliminated Rethorst and Lyttle of M. I. T., 1—6, 6—2, 6—2 in one of the semifinals matches while the Amherst representatives triumphed over Keesey and Meldrum, teammates, 6—3, 6—4.

Earlier yesterday Guibord, No. 1 seeded player in the tourney, gained the singles semifinals and will oppose Fitzpatrick of Providence College while Hebard of Springfield and Winston of Amherst clash in another match to determine the finalists.

The singles and doubles champions will be crowned today.

College Golf Results

Manhattan 5½, St. John's ½.
Northwestern 16½, Chicago 2½.
St. Olaf 20, Carleton 7.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets .25, .50, .75, $1. No tax

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GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S
"THE MIKADO"
Next Week — Double Bill
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MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30, Sale. and Mats. 50c to $1.50, Orch. $1.50 and $2.00. Matinees WED. and SAT., 50c to $1.50.

Size Doesn't Always Count

By a Staff Photographer

Gene Moore, Left, and Wilbur Brubaker

Moore and Brubaker Are Two of the Outstanding Rookies of the 1936 Baseball Season. Gene Is the Little Right Fielder of the Bees and Wilbur the Big Third Baseman of the Pittsburgh Pirates. Yesterday Moore Hit Two Triples and Brubaker Smashed a Home Run and Two Singles

Claim Decline Of Golf in Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—That golf seems to be on the wane in Scotland was a view expressed by an official of the city at a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council when the question of allowing golf on Sunday was under discussion. To support his statement he cited figures. In 1930, he said, there were 325,000 players on corporation courses. The numbers had declined year by year until in 1395 they had fallen to 250,000. These figures are for the courses belonging to the city where a charge of a few pence a round is made.

Scotland has always regarded golf as a democratic game, much more so than in England, where it is still more a game for the well-to-do. A game of golf over the Braid Hills, which are within a twopenny ride from the center of the city, offers a really good game with some of the finest views, celebrated even in Marmion's day.

Golf is a pastime peculiar to Scotland, and the game certainly is of great antiquity. Frequently references are made to it in old records. In 1457 the Scottish Parliament passed an act enjoining the "Fute ball and Golfe be utterly cryit downe, and nocht usit, and the bowe merkis be made at ilka paroche kirke—a pair of buttis and schutting be usit ilk Sunday." A similar act was passed in 1491. The inference is that golf was so popular in Scotland that the practice of archery was in danger of neglect. In 1592 the Edinburgh magistrates issued a proclamation against playing a game of golf on Sunday.

And so the question of Sunday golf in Scotland is no new one. The Town Council was divided again in 1936 when debating the same question, though in this case it was more an academic question because a tenant—the Craiglockhart Golf Club—wished the prohibition taken out of its lease. If the working men of Edinburgh are neglecting their golf the more fashionable courses still attract people from all parts. The links at St. Andrews, North Berwick and other east-coast places are more popular than ever.

College Baseball Results

Boston C. 1, Harvard Grads 0.
Chicago Normal 3, Joliet 1.
Dartmouth 4, Vermont 3.
DePauw 6, Franklin 1.
Dickinson 9, Lehigh 2.
Drew 8, Albany State 2.
East Stroudsburg 5, Bloomburg 4.
Hamline 10, St. Thomas 7.
Holy Cross 9, R. I. State 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 6, Charleston 2.
Indiana 7, Indiana State 1.
L. I. U. 10, Newark 3.
Minnesota 2, St. John's 1.
Moravian 11, Haverford 10.
Rutgers 10, Princeton 6.
St. Michael's 4, Middlebury 3.
Syracuse 13, Colgate 12.
Upper Iowa 8, Simpson 4.
Wagner 11, Panzer 10.
Wesleyan 13, Conn. State 6.
William and Mary 6, Boston 5.
Wright 6, De Kalb 3.
Wisconsin 11, Northwestern 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	17	8	.680
Boston	17	9	.654
Cleveland	15	9	.625
Detroit	12	11	.522
Chicago	10	10	.500
Washington	13	14	.481
Philadelphia	8	15	.348
St. Louis	4	20	.167

Results May 12

Detroit 5, Boston 0.
St. Louis 7, New York 0.
Two games postponed.

College Tennis Results

Kentucky 7, Indiana 2.
Northwestern 6, Western State 0.
N. Y. U. 7, C. C. N. Y. 2.
Tufts 7, R. I. State 2.

Sporting Around The Hub

N. E. Schoolboy Golf

LESLIE DOUTY of the Worcester North High School will defend his New England interscholastic golf championship, which will be held at the Blue Hill Country Club, Canton, Mass., May 29, starting at 8:30 a. m. The championship will consist of 36 holes of medal play. Only two boys will be allowed to enter from each school and their entries must be made in writing through the school authorities. The championship is open to boys attending either preparatory or high school who have not reached their 20th anniversary nor caddied after their 18th birthday.

Every entrant in this championship is required to know the U. S. G. A. rules of golf and be prepared to answer any question relative to the rules.

Medals will be awarded to the winner and runnerup. The school represented by the winning player shall have custody of the George Wright Trophy for one year.

Entries may be sent to the Massachusetts Golf Association, 50 State Street, Boston, before May 22.

Wrestlers Reap Only Court and Attorney Fees

Court costs and lawyers' fees are the only tangible benefits of the recent court action in Columbus, Ohio. Joe Alvarez, Boston wrestling matchmaker, surrendered his bid to hold Dick Shikat to contract when the latter lost the "world title" to some individual known by the name of Ali Baba. The wrestling game will go on just the same with more doublecrossing, vaudeville, exhibitions, world championships or whatever you wish to call it.

Here and There

Rowing fans will have the opportunity of seeing a 17-race regatta on the Charles River Basin on June 28, starting at 2 p. m. . . . The program will be under the direction of the New England Rowing Association . . . Entries close June 23 with John H. McCafferty, 28 Holbrook Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. . . . This afternoon New Hampshire and Harvard will meet at Harvard in a game which will probably be the deciding factor in the New England Intercollegiate Lacrosse League championship race . . . A victory for the Wildcats over the Crimson will practically clinch the title for New Hampshire . . . Harvard plays Brown in baseball this afternoon, the game starting at 4 . . . Harvard also plays Brown in tennis today at the Divinity Field tennis courts . . . Coach Charley Whiteside continues to drill his crews for the Saturday regatta on the Charles River against Penn, Annapolis and M. I. T.

Results of matches in the Boston Four-Ball Golf League yesterday, find Brae Burn Country Club team still leading the standing . . . The scores: Brae Burn 11½, Winchester 3½, at Brae Burn; Commonwealth 12½, The Country Club 2½, at Commonwealth; Wollaston 10, Woodland 5, at Woodland; Charles River 9½, Oakley 5½, at Charles River; Weston 9½, Wellesley 5½, at Weston . . . Many entries are being received for the Bay State open golf championship . . . Gene Sarazen (visiting the Hub today) and Walter Hagen head the list of pros entered . . . Amateur stars include Jess Guilford, Fred Wright, Eddie Lowery, Allan Ellis and Bobby Knowles.

Chick Evans Again In Big Competition

CHICAGO, May 13 (AP)—Charles (Chick) Evans, ruler of America's golfers 20 years ago, is coming back—just once more.

At 46, after 10 years of comparative obscurity, Evans who won the national open and amateur titles to become the country's king of the fairways in 1916, will make his last stand in the 1936 open at Baltusrol next month. After that, regardless of where he finishes, he will join the legion of week-end golfers.

The opportunity for a last fling at major golfing glory came at Olympia Fields, just about the time that Evans, one of the last of the last of the amateur old guard, had given up hope of gaining a place among the select 15 players from the Chicago district. He had finished with 74-78—152, for his 36 holes with about a quarter of the field still out.

An agonizing hour and a half of waiting passed before Evans, his ruddy face a couples of shades lighter than normal, learned that he had to go into a playoff with the veteran professional, Bob MacDonald; two younger pros, Sam Bernardi of Chicago, and Bill Heinlein of Indianapolis, and another amateur, Jack Hoerner, for the last three qualifying places.

Heinlein got his par four on the first extra hole. So did MacDonald. Then Evans stepped up and sank a six-footer for the other place.

"I got the biggest thrill of all my days in golf," Evans beamed, "when that little putt dropped. I wanted more than anything to qualify just once more. I've suffered more on the greens than any golfer I ever heard of and I was scared to death when I stepped up. But it dropped and I am going east to make one more big try at the open.

"I have waited a long time for this chance," he said, "and I may not cover myself with glory at Baltusrol. But I will be trying."

Evans, then 26 years old and weighing 157 pounds—compared to the 174 he scales now—won everything major golf had to offer an amateur back in 1916.

Where Will Curtis Cup Spend Next Two Years?

SOUTHPORT, Eng., May 13 (AP)—It looks as if the Curtis Cup, international golfing trophy, will spend the next year out in the rain unless the rival American and British players call off their "Alphonse and Gaston" act.

First the Americans, in a mellow mood, insisted that the British should take the cup, inasmuch as the recent cup match at Gleneagles ended in a draw at 4½ points to 4½. The British, however, are not so sure that that would be "playing the game." They're going to leave it up to the international match committee.

"My personal feeling," said Mrs. Phillip Hodgson, chairman of the executive council of the Ladies' Golf Union, "is that the Americans haven't lost the cup and should take it back with them.

"We appreciate their generosity; but I don't think we should accept. We've never won the cup, and I think we ought to wait until we do."

Brown Elects Leland

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13 (AP)—John C. Leland of Buffalo, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Brown freshman tennis team. He is the team's leading player.

College Track Results

Bloomsburg 80½, Susquehanna 45½.
F. and M. 85, Villanova 40.

Traynor Says His Buccs Not 'Flash in Pan'

BULLETIN

Eddie Moriarty, Bee utility infielder and former Holy Cross baseball captain, and Bobby Brown, Bee pitcher, have been assigned to the Syracuse club of the International League, according to an announcement from President Bob Quinn today. Moriarty goes to Syracuse on option, but Brown has been released outright. The latter never regained form after one good year with the club.

By Edwin Rumill

Those bold, bad Pirates from Pittsburgh, who recently climbed from seventh place in the National League penant race to second position within the space of 10 days, are not playing over their heads in the opinion of Harold "Pie" Traynor, Somerville boy who is manager.

"Everywhere the team travels I hear whispers that we are just a 'flash in the pan,'" remarked the soft-voiced pilot. "They say that man for man the Pirates don't begin to rate on a par with the Cardinals, Cubs or Giants. Naturally I disagree.

Blanton Slow Starting

"If our pitching continues to be first class we are a pennant threat. Cy Blanton was off to a slow start, but he is a great pitcher and should get going soon. With him winning, we'll be much stronger. Our defensive work has been very good and the club has hit well. What more could a manager ask?"

Traynor is particularly pleased with the showing of young Wilbur Brubaker at third base. Harry Lavagetto started the season at the hot corner, but met with a mishap about the first of May. In this emergency Traynor called upon Brubaker, a former all-around athlete at University of California at Los Angeles, to round out the infield. The collegian made full use of this opportunity. Sensational batting and fielding have made him one of the outstanding rookies of the season.

Last year with Kansas City in the American Association, Brubaker hit less than .300. Yet, since his insertion in the regular Pittsburgh lineup, he has developed into a daily member of baseball's Big Six batting leaders. At the conclusion of yesterday's 10-inning tie game with the Bees, he was sporting an unofficial average of .452.

Three for Brubaker

Lavagetto is about ready for active service, but Traynor couldn't bench Brubaker. At least he couldn't as long as he continues to smash enemy pitching. Yesterday, the Californian made three hits, one of them a homer into the left field bleachers, and batted in half of his team's six runs.

Traynor had planned to play occasionally himself when the weather became hot, but Brubaker and Lavagetto apparently have changed this. He insists, however, that he has not definitely retired from play.

The Pittsburgh manager also mentioned the Red Sox, who played an exhibition game against the Bucs on Monday.

"They snap that ball around like champions," said Traynor, "and they seem to have unlimited batting power. But I question their pitching strength."

Prize Rookies

Out at National League Field today and tomorrow, local fans can gaze upon two of the prize rookies of the 1936 campaign. They are Brubaker and Gene Moore, the brilliant little rightfielder of the Bees. Not to be out-done by Brubaker yesterday, Moore hit two successive triples into the Pirate outfield, and accounted for two of Boston's six runs. The Bee star's batting average can't compare with the Bucc infielder's, but the quiet Texan is a more finished performer in the field than his rival.

The final game of the Pirate-Bee series tomorrow will probably find Ray Benge toiling on the mound for the locals against John Tising, a right-handed rookie from Louisville. Tising has won one and lost one this season. Benge is still the leading pitcher in the National League with four straight victories.

Tony Cuccinello's batting average climbed a few more points yesterday. He contributed a homer and two singles to the Bees' attack. Tony, Moore, Benge and Al Lopez, all former Brooklynites, are playing great ball for the Bees.

B. U. Baseball Coach Forced to Sidelines

Dr. John M. Harmon, director of B. U. athletics, has taken over the Terrier varsity baseball team for the remainder of the season due to the vacancy left by Coach Mel Collard, who was forced out for the rest of the year yesterday.

The B. U. nine left for Williamstown today to play Williams College with Dr. Harmon in charge. He was formerly the Terrier baseball coach before Collard took the job over. Collard was struck in the leg by a foul tip during the game with College of William and Mary, yesterday.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	14	8	.636
Pittsburgh	13	9	.571
New York	13	10	.565
Chicago	12	11	.522
Cincinnati	12	13	.480
Boston	10	12	.455
Brooklyn	10	14	.417
Philadelphia	10	16	.385

Results May 12

Boston 6, Pittsburgh 6 (tie, 10 innings).
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 2.
New York 5, Chicago 4.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 4.

Holy Cross Wins Another

KINGSTON, R. I., May 13 (AP)—An eighth-inning uprising that netted six runs was the high light of the Holy Cross baseball team's victory over Rhode Island State, 9 to 0, here yesterday. The triumph was the Crusaders' ninth straight. The game was a pitchers' duel between George Hines of State and Kenney for seven innings, with Holy Cross leading, 2 to 0, at that stage. Kenney held the Rams to three hits.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Homers May 12

Cuccinello, Bees	1
Castleman, Giants	1
Brubaker, Pirates	1
Camilli, Phillies	1
Leiber, Giants	1
Galan, Cubs	1
Gelbert, Cards	1
Goslin, Tigers	1

The Leaders

Foxx, Red Sox	8
Dickey, Yankees	7
Trosky, Indians	6
Klein, Cubs	5
Ott, Giants	5

League Totals

American	112
National	101
Totals	213

Short Shots On Sports

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Hate to spoil a good story, but Joe Di Maggio is no $75,000 beauty . . . He cost the Yankees just $25,000 cash, plus ball players supposed to be worth $15,000 more . . . Fashion hint: Lefty O'Doul, known far and wide as "the man in the green suit," has shifted to a dazzling plaid.

* * *

New York, the largest city in the country, with three major league ball teams, found itself without a game to go to Monday . . . Swell day, too . . . Bill McKechnie is one of the few big league pilots to order morning practice as a regular diet.

* * *

In presenting Buddy Myer with a $500 diamond ring, emblematic of the 1935 batting championship, Senator Harrison of Mississippi referred to Buddy as the "champion batsman of the American Association" . . . Ouch! . . . Are the pros chuckling at Lawson Little's failure to qualify for the open? . . . Oh, no.

* * *

His fast ball gone, Guy Bush, who has won more National League games than any other active pitcher except Jesse Haines, now languishes in the Pirate bull pen . . . moral to young pitchers: don't put everything you have into every pitch . . . the Olympic committee has more than $122,000 in the till for that Berlin trip . . . Chubby McCallister, South Carolina grid coach, is burning up the neighboring golf courses.

* * *

Chattanooga Tenn-o-see is taking bows for drawing the second largest minor league baseball crowd—24,639, or one fifth of the city's population . . . only minor league crowd to beat that, say Tennessee sports writers, was the 28,973 turnout at Kansas City in 1927.

Northeastern Journeys To Worcester Today

After a 10-day layoff because of examinations, Northeastern's varsity baseball team travels to Worcester this afternoon to play Clark University. The Huskies were scheduled to go to Worcester last week but the game was pushed back a week because of the examinations. Al McCoy will be without the services of two of his regular outfielders this afternoon as Capt. Ed McNamara and George Bennett will be unable to make the trip.

McCoy plans to pitch Luke Tolman against Clark but may decide to use Don Mackiernan after arriving in the heart of the Commonwealth. In any case Gus Rook will play left field as McCoy wants him to oppose Tufts tomorrow afternoon at Huntington Field. If Tolman starts, Mackiernan will be in right and Gordon Wright, reserve catcher, will go to center.

The starting infield will have Frank Meehan at first, Ralph McDonald at second, Bill Taylor on third and John Norinkavich at short. Others making the trip will be Bill Hartwell, catcher-outfielder; Frank Gurkowski, Bob (Red) Fielding, and Lefty Keyes, pitchers; Tony Mullen, infielder; Bill Miller, outfielder; Jay Hart, infielder; Harold Regan, infielder; and Art Hanson, a recent newcomer to the pitching staff.

N. E. Intercollegiates At Brown, May 22-23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 13—Thirty-four men who placed in the 1935 meet are entered in the 50th annual New England Intercollegiate track and field champion meet which will be held on Brown Field, Providence on May 22 and 23.

The list includes seven of last year's winners: Phil Good of Bowdoin, winner of the 120 and 220 hurdles; Clifford Veysey of Colby, 2-mile; John Hunt, Rhode Island State College, javelin; and Anton Kishon of Bates, discus; and Reginald McShane of Brown and Louis Meagher of Bates, who figured in a three-way split for first place in the pole vault.

The list of contenders who will return who figured in the points last year is as follows:

120 Hurdles—Good, Bowdoin, first; Henderson, Northeastern, second; Kickham, Boston College, third.

220 Hurdles—Good, Bowdoin, first, Henderson, Northeastern, second.

100-Yard Dash—Taylor, R. I. State, fourth.

220-Yard Dash—Bolivar, Boston University, fourth.

440-Yard Dash—Graham, Holy Cross, third; Hanley, R. I. State, fourth.

880-Yard Run—Pearce Br., third; McKeen, Boston College, fourth.

Mile Run—Hines, Boston College, second; Starr, Tufts, fourth.

Two-Mile Run—Veysey, Colby, first; Hunnewell, Maine, second; Porter, Bowdoin, third.

Hammer—Kishon, Bates, second; Frame, Maine, third.

Shot—Kishon, Bates, fourth.

Discus—Kishon, Bates, first.

Javelin — Hunt, R. I. State, first; Bratenus, Tufts, third; Burgess, Brown, fourth.

High Jump—Komich, Northeastern, second; Sandler, Northeastern, third; Ellis, Springfield, and Ireland, Maine, in four-way split for fourth.

Pole Vault — McShane, Brown and Meagher, Bates, in three-way split for first; Burnell, R. I.; Carpenter, H. C.; Rideout, Bowdoin, in six-way split for third.

Broad Jump—Johnson, M. I. T., second; Soule, Bowdoin, third.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Qualifying for the U. S. Open Golf Championship

MONDAY was qualifying day for the United States open golf championship tournament of 1936, and, as is always the case, more than one of those players who were regarded as practically certain of getting into the championship proper, fell by the wayside, while more than one "unknown" came through to get a chance at the most valued of United States golf titles and trophies. No fewer than 1245 amateurs and professionals started out Monday to win one of the places which would make them eligible for the championship. This was the largest field ever to compete in the event, and, as a result, the battle for places was extremely close. While only 137 of those playing Monday will continue, there will be 170 starters at the Baltusrol Golf Club links June 4, as 33 other players were eligible without having to qualify.

Underwood

Leo Diegel

Little Eliminated From Big Tournaments

Probably the most notable elimination from the open was that of W. Lawson Little Jr., who tried to qualify in the New England section at Hartford, Conn. The famous holder of the United States and British amateur championship titles, who recently renounced his amateur standing to pursue a business man's golf profession, turned in 152 for the 36 holes of play to finish ninth where only eight could qualify. The fact that two amateurs outplayed him came as a decided surprise. This shuts Little out of every big championship tournament of the year, with the exception of the British open, and it is not expected that he will go abroad this year. He is ineligible for the defense of his two amateur titles, and, as he is not a member of the Professional Golfers' Association of the United States, he is ineligible for their championships. It is certainly a very disappointing start for the famous golfer; but he will have plenty of chance to make up for this in coming years, as his game is sound and should improve with the experience which he will gain through playing against the leaders in minor tournaments.

Other Stars Fail to Make Grade

But there are other famous names missing from the list of qualifiers besides that of Little. Leo Diegel and Joe Kirkwood failed to make the grade, Kirkwood doing so poorly in the first 18 holes that he did not bother to play the second round. Willie MacFarlane, holder of the title in 1925, was another of the famous casualties. George J. Voigt, one of the leading amateurs, also lost out at New York; while Max R. Marston, former amateur champion, may not be in the main championship, as he was able only to be named second alternate from the New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania district.

An Amateur Leads the Field

Another surprise came when the honor of leading the field in the qualifying rounds went to an amateur, Sam Perry of Birmingham, Ala. He turned in a fine card of 138. He played each of his 18 holes in 69 and was the only player to break 140 in the day's play. Another amateur, and one of the players who is generally regarded as the most likely successor to Little as United States amateur champion, was up among the leaders in the person of Johnny Goodman of Omaha with a card of 144. The playing of Julius Hughes, Atlanta amateur, is also worthy of special mention, as he turned in a card of 142. A study of those who qualified shows that the general standard of play in the United States is steadily growing better and better, and the battle for the title now held by Sam Parks Jr. of Pittsburgh is sure to be a real one.

American Player Eliminated

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—Miss N. B. Brown of Great Britain eliminated Florence Leboutillier of Westbury, N. Y., in the third round of the Queen's Club hard-court tennis tournament today, 6—2, 6—3.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Glamorous in Cloudy Veiled Prints or Shadow Lace

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

As Evening Silhouettes

Soft Chiffons and Tulle For Feminine Loveliness

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Was I deceived or did a sable cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night?

SO MILTON wrote in Comus and so this season might any observer of dresses at evening parties exclaim—any, that is, who had the gift of a poet.

Before you and I make our selections for the particular festivities which we expect to enjoy this spring and summer let us look in at a formal evening function, for, gradually, what seems at first an almost formless drift of tulle across dark shadows and an ebb and flow of dematerialized color, assumes substance and shape and we become aware of silhouettes, of materials and of creative design in each costume. Then we can decide what best suits our own taste and needs.

Two Silhouettes

Many of the frocks circling around the prismatic room which we have entered have foundation slips so dark that they are indeed like sable clouds; but over them are draped white shadow lace, ice-blue tulle, amethyst organdie, yellow mousseline-de-soie. And they wear scarfs that may flow into little two-pronged trains; pleated detail that scatters into cascades of color; flounces that ripple like water under moonbeams.

There comes dancing past us a frock in whose skirt are 24 yards of chiffon; and another with a sun-pleated "parachute skirt," after Schiaparelli. Most glamorous of all, however, are the iridescent "lampshade frocks" made of layers of sheer material, each of a different color, superimposed one over the other. On a rose foundation one of these hangs a film of pale blue, then one of pale green, and finally one of canary yellow. Brilliant prints blend in the picture, too, veiling themselves with gauze in colors caught up from the prints. These silhouettes express motion and rhythm.

They are, however, companioned and contrasted by a very different silhouette, a molded line, architectural in its feeling. Its medium is usually satin, perhaps ciré; or taffeta often moiré; or flat crepe. And whereas diaphanous dresses usually choose delicate colors, architectural dresses like dark, bright hues, such as emerald, sapphire, ruby, cyclamen. One might press a little farther the analogy of the molded line to architecture by saying that it suggests a Corinthian column. True, it flares below the knees, but otherwise it is pencil-slim and is built out

Courtesy International Silk Guild; J. Florian Mitchell

Upper Left—Beige Evening Ensemble of Novelty Silk Sheer. The Gathered Panel on the Skirt and the Gathered Slit in the Back of the Bodice Give the Dress Unusual Lines. A Capelet Bordered in Beige Fox Accompanies the Frock. Right—Printed Evening Frock of Paper Taffeta, Copied From Lanvin and Worn With an Organza Over-Dress in Horizon-Blue. The Full Draped Skirt, the Diaphanous Veiling, the Puffed Sleeves Are Important. Courtesy of Anne Davis. Lower—A Black Ciré Satin Slip Is Veiled With Starched Shadow Lace in a Biscuit Tone. The Margot Influence Is Seen in the Standing Ruff. Courtesy of Nicole de Paris, New York

at the shoulders—which we are comparing to the capital with its leaves and volutes—by the foliate and scroll-like forms of ruffled capes, large ruches, Margot ruffs and curling ostrich.

All the skirts at our party are of floor-length and many are longer in the back than in the front, but they have no definite trains. The décolletages are so varied as to offer to every one a becoming line within the mode. Square, round and pointed lines share honors evenly; comparatively high drapery in the front of the bodice contrasted by low backs, off-shoulder round décolletages and square décolletages of identical depth in the front and back, encourage us, as we watch and criticize, to study our own style.

Patterning

The silhouette determines the texture of the material as has already been made apparent. The patterning of material, however, is another matter, for prints are available in practically all textures. Most formal is the plain surface and there has been an effort made to discourage the use of prints on important evening occasions. However, consumer acceptance of this dictum has been far from unanimous. The brilliance and design beauty of the patterning on many exquisite or sumptuous materials has undone the efforts of conservatism. Large floral prints belong almost exclusively to evening functions and add greatly to the glamour of a ballroom.

More rebellious seem the bizarre, humorous and dramatic prints that have crashed the gates from over in the sports field. These give us supplicant poodles, greedy chickens, mythological horses, insidious crabs, lyric fish, the marvels of nature in all the hemispheres and the monuments built by man. Such motifs are kept very small and are widely spaced, a method which makes more acceptable for ceremonious use these "short shorts" of the textile world. Moreover, they are generally employed in small areas combined with their identical material unpatterned. Twin materials, by the way, are matters to be considered in any plans for home dressmaking. Not only are available the same materials in patterned and plain surfaces but also different materials imprimés with the same design. Very interesting effects are worked out through their employment.

Trimmings

Pleats are the dominant trimming this season, but they seem less like trimming than like an integral part of the silhouette.

Fashion at the moment might be described as somewhat "edgy," for it is engaged in considerable border warfare and numerous boundary disputes. In other words, it runs narrow embroideries, laces, pleatings, bandings and metal trims around the edges of hems and the outlines of important features in the couture. Appliqués of crepe and chiffon on marquisette, net and taffeta are among the daintiest of airy adornments. Sashes throw splashes of marvelous color around waists and down the fronts or sides of skirts. Beads and sequins are cleverly used to outline patterns in prints or are assembled to form patterns themselves. Chains that gleam and clank but do not shackle define waistlines or draw festoons across bodice or skirt.

Selections

And now, what do we want ourselves?

If our type is youthful, slim and dainty, we shall desire frocks that will envelop us in color and rhythm, diaphanous fabrics that play with transparent color. If we are majestic, or stocky, or a trifle wind swept by sporting enthusiasms, tulles are not for us, but rather taffetas and satins. Shall they be plain or patterned? I believe that if we are rather serious-minded and intend to make something of a career of society this summer, we should, so to speak, "major" in plain fabrics, but there is no need to wear them exclusively. The florals, if we have enough height not to be crushed by them, will supply our wardrobe with dramatic accents. The sportive, humorous prints suit best the outdoor, athletic type of girl.

There is another consideration to be met in the choice of the season's evening frocks. Are we going to take them with us in suitcases on week-end visits or on travels, or are we planning to settle down for the summer where they will wait for us in closets? For packing, the sheer, voluminous dress is troublesome; it takes space and it musses. Moreover, at the party itself it is more easily crushed and damaged than the frock of heavier material and molded line. Climate, too, has its bearing upon our choice of materials. Are the evenings cool where we shall be or must we, at all costs, be formal in thin things? At the seashore, moreover, very sheer materials are likely to wilt, and among the cooler fabrics offered us we shall be wise to choose lace, net and possibly georgette, but to exclude voile, tulle and organdie.

The amount of material required for very full skirts brings their expense into rather high brackets. As related in a previous article, however, all the sheers are obtainable in cottons. An exquisite use of color and a dramatic sash of satin or taffeta ribbon will give great interest and beauty to a frock whose materials have not cost a great deal per yard. Silks, on the other hand, require certain qualities which come at a price, suppleness for draping, for instance, combined with richness of texture.

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Collecting Thimbles

Takes One Into Fascinating Lore of Deep Past

By Margaret T. Holden Jones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE collecting of thimbles can be a fascinating hobby, and fine specimens are to be found in the most unexpected places.

To search for the origin of the thimble is to delve into the deep past. As soon as the necessity arose for joining two pieces of material together with any kind of thread, man's ingenuity would devise some kind of needle or awl, and some guard for the finger, thumb, or palm, to aid in the work.

In spite of the number of thimbles that have been in use throughout the ages, comparatively few examples of old thimbles remain. The few to be seen in museums and in private collections offer a sufficiently wide variety, however, to show that there have been finger or thumb guards for thousands of years.

In Ireland, as late as the middle of the nineteenth century, there are records of leather thimbles—neatly fashioned pieces of leather sewn up on one side with a circular piece stitched on top—which were sold at four shillings a dozen. Egypt provides us with examples of stone needle pushers, curved bits of stone, somewhat like a thimble without a back, which are evidently very ancient. Other early examples of finger guards consist of metal rings with flat disks attached; but shields of bone, wood or leather, bound upon the finger or thumb, probably rank among the most primitive forms.

During the excavations in the ruins of the ancient Italian city of Herculaneum, open-ended bronze thimbles, about 2000 years old, were found, similar to today's "tailors thimbles."

The word "thimble" has an interesting derivation. In various ages and places it is spelt "thummel," "thumble," "themel," "thummle" and "thymel." All these variants trace "thuma," which means the "thick finger" or "thumb."

Thimbles, as might be expected, have their place in literature, and mention is made in Saxon times of the "byewain," or finger-guard. Shakespeare refers to them on several occasions. Thus thimbles find their way into the "Taming of the Shrew," and in "King John" Faulconbridge expresses the wish that they would "Their thimbles into armored gauntlets change."

© Victoria and Albert Museum, London

Left—Silver Thimble, Scottish. Center—Chinese. Right—Small Bottle of Scent Inside Silver Thimble, Which Screws Onto a Base

In 1856 among the Roman remains dug up at Dowgate on Thames, were thimbles of golden bronze and brass. Roman thimbles are scarce, but a bronze one in the British Museum is worthy of notice; it is pitted with tiny hammer marks to grip the needle, and has an open top. Another one, found at Aldborough, is unique in being faceted.

Queen Elizabeth's Day

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when much embroidery and fine stitchery was done, and when symbolism and versifying were fashionable, many beautiful thimbles were engraved with posies, verses and mottoes. Toward the end of the seventeenth century, John Lofting of Holland secured a patent for the making of thimbles, and gave a great impetus to this art. There were thimbles of carved ivory, bone, and boxwood, and very fine examples are still extant, of enamel work, of onyx, mother-of-pearl, and of porcelain. Many thimbles of this period, and of the early eighteenth century are gems of the silversmith's art. Some had a broad band of filigree work at the base, and were fitted into small cases.

The Bethnal Green Museum, in East London, possesses an unusual collection of thimbles, including what is claimed to be the smallest in the world. This is a doll's thimble of ivory, which belonged to the Duchess of Teck. It is shown in a case with a doll together with a complete wardrobe of the middle eighteenth century.

Since the advent of machinery and the consequent commercialization of all things, hand-made thimbles are rare. It is a pity that this should be so, for thimbles are comparatively easy to make, and may be very beautiful. The first thing to consider in making a thimble is the fit. A hand-made thimble must be made for a particular finger. This lifts the handmade article out of the realm of the commonplace. With practice and patience anyone with a metalwork training can make a thimble.

Procure a disk of malleable metal, preferably silver or gold, approximately the size and thickness of a half-crown or half-dollar piece. This disk is placed on a steel tool or mold and beaten with a smooth hammer until it assumes first the shape of a saucer and then of a cup, and finally a thimble of the right size and shape. The edges need to be smoothed with a file, and little indentations made with a steel punch. Thimbles made in this way last a very long time for the beating hardens the metal.

The Engraving

A less laborious way is to have the disk "spun" to size and shape by a commercial silversmith. Time and thought can now be given to the process of engraving. A gold thimble needs more weight of metal and is more expensive. A "spun" silver thimble can be engraved and sold for about 7 shillings or if mass-produced for much less.

The engraving calls for delicacy and ingenuity. The thimble is placed on a mold or handle which is held in the left hand while the right hand manipulates the engraving tools. Patterns and designs can be worked with freedom, but the upper part of the thimble must be made with criss-cross patterning or all-over roughness to prevent the needle from slipping. Some beautiful thimbles have inserted in the top a cornelian or amethyst quartz roughened with a pattern and polished. All handmade and engraved thimbles are polished when finished.

© Victoria and Albert Museum, London

Three Hispano-Moresque Thimbles

Cheese for Tasty Economy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO DOUBT cheese has been talked about time and time again, but it still reigns supreme in importance in the family budget. Many times I have been able to enhance the family menu by dressing-up a plain dish with cheese.

Instead of placing only a strip of bacon over a casserole of canned baked beans, grate one-half cup of cheese and sprinkle over the whole and bake it long enough to melt and brown the cheese—the whole family will relish this new change in an old dish.

One of our favorite dishes is "Cheese Fondue."

Melt
4 tablespoons butter. Add
2 tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon mustard, and a pinch of cayenne pepper.

Beat in a separate bowl
3 egg yolks until lemon colored. Add
½ cup milk. Beat well and combine with the first mixture. Add
1 cup grated cheese.
4 tablespoons bread crumbs. When well mixed fold in
3 egg whites beaten stiff. Bake in a buttered baking mold, standing in a pan of water, for 25 minutes in a moderate oven (350°F). Serve in pie shaped pieces over which has been poured creamed tuna, shrimp, ham, or even eggs, and it will be judged a favorite. This is delicious with tomato salad for a contrasting flavor.

This recipe will serve five generously.

The poached egg on toast for the little folks' lunch is made tempting by sprinkling grated cheese over the hot egg and allowing it to melt in before serving.

Add one fourth of a cup of grated cheese to the family baking powder biscuits before rolling and cutting, or to the waffle recipe. The new flavor will prove interesting.

Rice can be made delicious by:
Steaming
1 cup rice until tender. Beat
2 eggs until light. Add
1 cup grated cheese
3 cups of milk
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon paprika. Combine the custard with the rice, pour into buttered baking dish, place in a pan of hot water and bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven (325° Farenheit.) Serve hot. This will make eight moderate servings. (Mrs.) F. R. B.

Men as Our Co-Workers

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"AND why should I read anything on a women's page?" asked the man sitting beside me. The question was thrown out half in fun, but something in his eyes made me so eager to enlist his clear, sound thinking ability in behalf of helping us women find and give more fully of ourselves that I answered seriously. For I feel that in manifesting a better social and economic setting, even a better international relationship, a seemingly insignificant thing like a man's reading the more interpretive women's articles, is of the utmost importance.

Due to woman's history, which includes the fact that newspapers and magazines are largely man-conceived and still largely man-run, a normal balance of the man-and-woman-thought has not been achieved in most publications aimed at the general public. Therefore women, in order to have space for material that specially meets their needs (and I don't mean entirely cookery articles) have had to create mediums of their own.

So it is, that along with the dross, presented in the form of articles dealing chiefly with material things, is the gold—for women's magazines and pages have proved sometimes the only channels for thinking women who see far enough to analyze and help solve the problems that women need to see and solve. In the publication aimed at the general reader, a man can seldom find these thoughts; yet they affect his life intimately within his home, collectively in his business, as well as in the broader "home and business" we call international relations.

* * *

I think that most women who have worked much with men in the business world have learned that a man's experience with woman as a thinker is largely limited to his experiences with wife, mother and sisters. Due to social custom, he on the whole has scant opportunity for other than superficial conversations with other women—or expects no other sort. The occasional outside glimpse of a serious and well-informed woman viewpoint is likely to be one he gains entirely through the impression it has made upon his wife. In other words, aside from his own family experience (which may, of course, be great) a man knows little of the deep thoughts of intelligent women, except as he gets them secondhand.

If men will think this through, many of them, I feel, will wish to deepen and broaden this experience. Reading is an available way, but because some of the best serious woman thought is today found only in publications and special pages aimed directly at the woman reader, the answer to my friend quoted at the beginning of this article is made.

* * *

As one man put it in a letter recently received: "I have been a reader of much of the Women's Page . . . for quite some time. I just can't help it, for it inspires, verifies, justifies, satisfies one's idea of womanhood at its best." He goes on to analyze some of the qualities in the serious women's material which he finds helpful, "wealth of wisdom, interest, clarity, kindly understanding, helpfulness, intelligence, charm." Speaking of the work in getting out the Women's Page of this paper, he adds, "That it might mean something rather pleasant and somewhat important to a MAN possibly never occurred to you, yet here is prima facie evidence that it does. And no doubt his name is legion." (We should like it to be!) Having analyzed his impression of our editorial concept for this page, he tells what it means to him "to read the truly beautiful thoughts reflected by women with a purpose. How refreshing it is by contrast to the feminine froth which one sometimes encounters today. . . . Not that one has any hidden antipathy for women—far from it—but a deep gratitude that every woman is potentially and in reality what the writers of the Women's Page exemplify and elucidate."

* * *

Thank you, sir, for your understanding and encouragement. Every woman in the world needs both from every man. (And it works just as well the other way around, too.) Men who will take time to read in fields that will deepen their knowledge of the thoughts and aims of those who express the high qualities of womanhood, will enrich their concept of women and become receptive to the fine contributions of the woman thought. Then they will help us—for they will see how.

I always think, with such gratitude, of those Blackwell husbands. Where would we women with our colleges and opportunities for development be if women like Antoinette Brown and Lucy Stone, back in the dark hour before the dawn of the so-called "woman's movement," had not had husbands who understood, cared, encouraged, and got out and helped—all because they themselves had a higher concept of womanhood than their fellows, and felt that in all fairness something must be done about it. The later developments would have come anyway, it is probably true; but how much sweeter and fairer is life when both men and women pull together, realizing that what helps one to grow is bound eventually to help the other.

"I skip all articles written for women because I have the feeling that anything to do with 'women's interests' is unimportant," one man said frankly. Yet he saw, in the course of discussion, that men and women scarcely live on separate planets. A little help back and forth. . . .

"The real reason men don't read women's pages and magazines," another confessed, "is because of a fear of being thought effeminate." We ran that down and named it a sense of inferiority posing as superiority (to save its face), and in either case no good. Because adults—even mothers—of every generation have tried to instill into little boys that it is shame to be "like girls," there has been reared a false sense of superiority based on a sharp dividing line between sexes. So it is that men who do things like reading "women's stuff" have to achieve first a humility and teachableness before they will acknowledge to themselves and to others that the woman-thought may have value to them in solving problems—not only their own, but the world's. And when they have gone that far—Oh how we women need them for their understanding and encouragement, as thinkers and co-workers!

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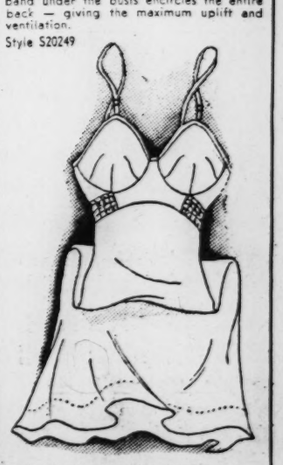

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Listed Stock Quotations

Trading in Securities at Snails' Pace But Trend Is Upward

Commodity and Money Market

Prices of Stocks Edge Up Slightly In Sleepy Market

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Alcohols and other specialties led a slow rally in today's stock market.

The activity was about on par with that of yesterday, with the ticker tape motionless at frequent intervals.

Cheerful industrial news helped to offset a somewhat cloudy European situation.

Late Tone Firm

Gainers of around 1 to 2 points, near the start of the final hour, included Distillers Corporation, Hiram Walker, Schenley, National Distillers, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, J. I. Case, Westinghouse, Douglas Aircraft, American Smelting, International Nickel, du Pont, Liggett & Myers "B," Santa Fe, Chrysler and U. S. Steel. Most of the utilities and rails were narrow.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 650,000 shares.

Bonds were little better than steady. Wheat and cotton were moderately improved. Foreign currencies were inclined to ease in terms of the dollar.

A few stocks that were given special attention were believed to have responded to hopes of expanded earnings.

The fiscal troubles of France, together with the threat of Italy to quit the League of Nations, were being watched closely but calmly by Wall Street analysts.

Bond Prices Steady

The bond market slid along on an even keel today with small gains and losses about evenly divided.

That trading was restricted was attributed by some to the quietness of the stock market which has in recent months provided considerable stimulus, particularly to medium and low-priced carrier equities.

The small activity in French 7½s which were up a trifle was taken as an indication that recent uneasiness over fears of devaluation of the franc had momentarily slid into the background as a market factor.

The United States Government list was quiet. Treasury 3¼s of 1943 were slightly higher shortly before noon, while the 2¾s were down about 3-32. Demand for Home Owners Loan issues resulted in modest advances.

In the corporate division small gains were scored by Nickel Plate 4½s and International Telephone 5s. Illinois Central 4¾s and Postal Telegraph 5s were off somewhat.

Great Northern 4½s, Consolidated Edison 5½s and Pacific Gas 5s went forward fractions.

Italian 7s and Milan 6½s were fractionally better.

Industrial Profits Expected to Gain

Corporate earnings should continue to make generally favorable comparisons with last year with business volumes now recording new high levels for the recovery, says the United Business Service.

Heavy industries are expected to maintain their better than average positions, and companies in these lines should be able to make the greatest gains in profits over 1935.

First quarter results indicate that the sharp upturn in earnings of companies producing capital goods which got under way in 1935 is continuing. Such lines as automobile, machinery, and steel and iron are reporting profits nearly twice as large as last year. Excellent improvement was also evident in the earnings of producers of non-ferrous metals, petroleum, and electrical and railroad equipment.

The survey reveals that aggregate earnings of approximately 300 industrial corporations which have issued first quarter reports are 38 per cent higher than in the corresponding period in 1935.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Mexican eagle shares and other oils were active and strong, featuring a quiet stock market in which profit taking outweighed fresh buying. Gold mining shares and transatlantic issues were in good demand while other sections eased. The closing tone was irregular.

Paris: After an irregular opening, prices in the Bourse steadied and Young Plan issues gained 12 points. Bank shares, international stocks and Rentes held steady.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed unchanged to 2 points lower. Some selling took place on reports of favorable weather for germination in the United States. The market was dull throughout the day.

Boston Stocks

May 13, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.20d	Alles & Fisher	2	2	2	2
1.75	Bos & Albany	131	131	131	129½
5.00	Boston Elevated	67	66¾	67	66
..	Copper Range	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1.50	Eas G & F pr pf	74	74	74	74
..	East Mass R pf	56	56	56	56
8.00	Edison Elec	159	158¾	159	159
1.75d	First Nat Stores	43½	43¼	43¼	43
..	General Capit	36¾	35¾	36¾	36¾
..	Helvetia	60c	60c	60c	60c
..	Maine Cent	9¼	9	9	10¼
..	Mass Util Assn	2	2	2	2
8.00	N E Tel & Tel	124½	123¼	124½	123
7.00	Old Colony RR	33	32⅛	32¼	34
..	Suburb Elec	1	1	1	1
4.00	Torrington	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
..	Utah M & T	94	93	93	95¼
2.50a	United Shoe M	87c	87c	87c	88c
	Bonds	86¼	86	86	85¾
..	East Mass 4½ 48	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	77
..	East Mass 4½ 48D 6 94	94	94	94	90

a—exclusive of extras. d—paid in 1935.

Director of John Hancock

John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston announces the election of Fred P. Hayward, treasurer, as a member of the board of directors and a vice-president of the company. Mr. Hayward entered the service of the John Hancock 46 years ago. In 1900 he was appointed cashier and in 1911 was raised to the office of assistant treasurer. He has been treasurer of the company since 1924.

Large Bus Order for G. M.

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Truck Company, a unit of General Motors Corporation, has received an order for 75 all-service buses from the Public Service Coordinated Transport Company, a subsidiary of Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, it was announced.

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

Today's Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 13	Last May 12
50	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	46	46	46	..
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	10½	10⅜	10½	10½
28	22⅛	Addressograph (.60)	24½	24	24½	24½
61⅞	58	Air Reduction (N)	59¾	59½	59⅝	59½
17⅝	13½	Alaska Juneau (.60¢)	14¼	14	14	14
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
30¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	20¾	20¾	20¾	20½
39¼	30	Allegheny Steel (1)	31	31	31	31⅜
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	188	188	188	188
28⅝	23½	Allied Mills (1)	24⅜	24⅝	24⅝	24½
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8
74½	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	71½	71	71½	70⅞
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	41½	40¾	41¼	40⅝
28½	20⅛	Alpha Port Cem (1)	20⅛	19¾	19¾	20½
5⅝	2⅞	Amal Leather	3	3	3	..
125½	75	Amerada (2)	93½	91¾	93½	92
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50¼	50	50¼	50½
55½	42¼	Am Bank Note (1½b)	43	43	43	42½
50⅞	40	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	44	44	44	..
127	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼n)	127	127	127	126½
134½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	130¼	129	129	129
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	31¾	31⅝	31¾	30¾
73¼	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	58¾	58	58	58
58¾	31	Am Chain	47	46½	46¾	47¼
95½	87⅝	Am Chicle (3¶)	88	88	88	89
32⅜	23⅛	Am Com Alcohol	24¾	24	24¾	23¾
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	22½
95	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	90½	90	90	..
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h) n	4½	4⅜	4½	4¼
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6½
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	32	32	32	33
37½	25	Am & For Pow 6	28½	28¼	28½	28½
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
41½	37	*Am Home Pr (2.40)	43⅝	43	43⅝	40
4⅝	3	Am Ice	40	39⅜	39⅝	..
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	10½	10	10	10
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	25¼	24	25¼	24
95½	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	28½
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.10)	10¼	10	10	..
35⅞	27	Am Metal	14¼	14	14	14
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	9¾	9½	9¾	10⅜
52⅞	36⅜	Am P&L 5½ pf (11¼)	42½	42½	42½	42½
40¼	43	Am P&L 6½ pf (1½)	49½	49½	49½	50½
27⅜	18¼	Am Radiator	19⅞	19½	19½	19½
34	26¼	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	26⅜
91½	56¾	Am Seating vtc	20	20	20	20
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	76⅜	75	76	74¼
73½	57½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	145	144¾	144¾	..
337⅝	201½	Am Snuff (3*)	64	64	64	62
117	107¾	Am Steel Fdries	23¼	23⅛	25¼	24¼
36	27½	Am Steel F pf (2)	112	112	112	..
61⅝	46¼	Am Stores (2)	29½	29½	29½	29⅜
28⅜	20⅝	Am Sugar Ref (2)	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	..
128	149½	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	52
102½	87	Am Tel & Tel (9)	156⅝	156¼	156½	155⅞
104	88½	Am Tobacco (5)	93	91¾	92½	92
8½	4¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	94½	92¾	92½	92¾
35	23	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5	5	5	..
25¼	19½	Am Typ F pf (h)	21¼	20	21¼	23½
11½	7¾	Am Wat W & E	20⅜	20	20	20¼
70¾	54¾	Am Woolen	8⅜	7⅞	8¼	7¾
2	7/8	Am Woolen pf (1)	57⅜	56⅞	57¾	55
10	4½	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7¾	3⅞	Am Wr P pf (h)	4½	4½	4½	5
39¾	28	Am Zinc Lead&s	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
26¾	15½	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	33⅛	32⅞	33¾	32¾
111	97⅞	Anchor Cap (.60)	19	19	19	..
50	37	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	97¼	97	97	97¾
7⅜	4¾	Archer Daniels (1¶)	38	37¾	38	37¾
62⅝	47¼	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	5	5
11	7½	Armstrong Cork (1⅜5)	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	48⅝
22⅛	8⅞	Arnold Constable (½)	11¾	11¼	11¾	10⅞
108	95	Artloom Corp	15¼	15	15	15
17¾	12⅝	Artloom Corp pf (7g)	108	108	108	..
86⅝	59	Asco Dry Goods	14	13¾	14	..
104⅛	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	69¾	69½	69¾	68½
33⅜	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	100⅝	100⅛	100½	101⅜
35½	27½	Atl Refining (1)	22	23	23	23
54¼	27¾	Auburn Auto	28¼	27⅝	28	28
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	28½	28	28	23¾
			5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¼
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
24⅛	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	17¾	17¼	17⅜	17⅝
34½	21	Balt & Ohio pf	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	..
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	15	15	15	..
20	14⅞	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	17⅜
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (3¼)	74½	73½	74½	72½
114¼	110	Bayuk Cigar pf (7)	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
16⅛	12⅞	Belding Hem (1)	14	14	14	..
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	27	26¾	27	27
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	21⅞	20¾	21½	20⅞
57¼	48	Best & Co (2¶)	51	51	51	..
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	49	48⅛	48¾	48¼
19	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf	17½	16⅞	16⅞	..
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf	111½	111	111	..
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.10b)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	48¾	48⅛	48¾	48
63⅞	46¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	95	95	95	96½
100½	93⅞	Bon Ami A (4)	40½	40⅛	40½	40⅞
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2¶)	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	69¾	69¼	69¾	69
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	46½	46	46½	46
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	46¼	46	46¼	45⅝
56½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	102	102	102	102
104	97¼	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝	..
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	37	37	37	..
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	45	45¼	45¼	45
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	..
65⅜	54½	Brown Shoe (3)	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8½
13	8½	Brunswick Balke	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
20½	13½	Bucyrus E cv pf	106	106	106	..
113½	100	Bucyrus E pf (2g)	15⅜	15	15½	14¾
15⅞	9⅛	Budd MfMg	107	107	107	..
114	85	Budd Mfg pf	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
3⅝	2⅛	Budd MfMg rts 1pf	14	13¾	14¾	13½
28¼	11½	Budd Wheel	31⅛	30¾	31¼	31⅛
33¼	20¾	Bullard	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼
31¼	25½	Bulova Watch	25⅞	25½	25½	25⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
25¼	16½	Burte Cop & Zinc	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
74	56¼	Byers	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
		Byers pf				
17⅞	5⅛	Callahan Z & L	1	1	1	1
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	11	10⅞	10⅞	10½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12½	12	12	12
43½	37	Cannon Mills (2)	38	38	38	37¾
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	49½	49¼	49½	50
9¾	7	CCarriers & Gen (.20)	7	7	7	..
172¾	92½	Case Thresh	148	146½	146¾	146
142	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	139	138	138	136
54¾	21⅞	Caterpillar Trac (2)	72	71¾	71¾	71⅝
32¼	21⅞	Celanese Corp (½b)	74	22¾	22⅞	22½
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	54	54	54	..
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (11½¶)	27	26½	27	27
57	35	Central RR of NJ	39	39	39	..
58	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54⅜	54	54½	54
19¼	12¾	Certain-Teed	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	..
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	88	87	87	89
104¼	101	Champion P pf (8)	103¼	103¼	103¼	101¾
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	64	64	64	64
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	55⅞	55½	55⅝	55½
31⅜	26½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	28½	25¾	25⅞	..
27⅛	11½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
12¼	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	7½	7¼	7¼	..
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	12¾
30¼	23¾	Chickasha Cot O (2)	24	24	24	24
11⅜	7	Childs Company	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	93¼	92¼	93	91¾
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17¼
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	6	5⅞	6	6
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	34⅛	33	33½	32½
46	35	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	35½	35½	35½	35½
70½	48	Cluett Peabody (1)	51	51	51	51
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	87¼	87¼	87¼	..
20½	15⅜	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	15½	15	15	15⅜
106½	102½	Colg-Palm-Ppf (6)	103½	103½	103½	..
51⅜	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	43	42½	43	42¼
24¾	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil	18	17¾	17¾	18¼
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	5½	5¼	5½	5⅜
36¼	21½	Colo F&I pf (6)	27	26	26	26⅜
21⅜	14	Colo & Southern	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
58⅞	44	Columbia Gas 20b)	17⅜	16¾	17	16¾
115	110	Comm Credit (2½)	57¼	56¾	57¼	56¾
82¾	55	Comm Credit pf (5½)	111¾	111¾	111¾	111⅞
115¾	110⅝	Comm Inv Tr (3.60*)	79⅞	79¼	79⅞	79⅜
110½	97	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	112	112	112	113
24⅜	17⅞	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	108	107¾	108	108
5½	2¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	17½	17¼	17⅜	17¼
82	59¼	Comwith & So	29⅜	2½	2½	2½
44½	34	Comwith & S pf (3)	61½	60	61½	60
25⅝	16	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	35½	35½	35½	35¼
85	72¼	Congress Cigar (2e)	17½	17	17⅝	..
78	67	Consol Cig ppf vtw (6½)	76	76	76	77
20½	18	Consol Cigar pf (7)	71	71	71	..
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Coal vtc pf	18½	18½	18½	18
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film Ind	5½	5¼	5⅜	5⅛
38⅝	27¼	Consol Film 1pf (½g)	17½	17½	17½	17
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝
6⅛	3⅞	Consol Laundries	105¼	105⅛	105⅛	104⅝
15¾	11½	Consol Oil (¼b)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
13⅜	8	Consol Textile (h)	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
26¼	17	Container n	½	½	½	½
19⅛	10⅜	oCnt Baking A	17	16¼	16⅜	17¼
23¼	15⅜	Cont Baking B	13	13	13	13
77⅜	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	71	71	71	71
27-32	15-32	Cont Can rts	25-32	25-32	25-32	25-32
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3)	72¼	71½	72¼	71
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½2b)	18⅞	18¾	18¾	18½
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
38½	29⅛	Cont Oil (1)	31¼	30¾	31¼	31½
69	55½	Corn Exchange (3)	58¾	58¾	58¾	59
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	75	74	75	74
7⅜	4¼	Coty	47⅛	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35	35	35	35
27¼	15⅝	Crosley Radio (1¼e)	26¾	25¼	26⅜	25½
63¾	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (1)	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	52½
47⅞	45½	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	46⅜	46	46	46½
10⅜	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	8	8	8	8
18½	10⅛	Cuba Rv pf	10¾	10¾	10¾	11¼
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	8¾	8¾	8¾	8
24¼	18	Curtis Publishing	107⅛	103¾	103¾	103¾
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	18	18	18	18
9¾	4	Curtiss-Wright	103½	103½	103½	103¾
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
			14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14⅝
89¼	52	Deere & Co	74½	73	74	73
26	19½	Deisel W Co (.50¶)	23	23	23	23
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	38	38	38	37⅝
23⅛	14⅞	Del Lack & W	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
9⅝	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	25¼	23¾	25	22¼
56¼	41⅞	Dome Mines (2¶)	53½	52¾	53½	53½
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	56¼	55¼	55¼	54¾
37	29	Dresser A (1½e)	31¾	31¾	31¾	..
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	140	138	139	137½
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	164½	164	164½	163
166	158	Eastman Kod pf (6)	163½	163½	163½	163½
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	31¾	31⅝	31¾	31⅝
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	33¾	33¾	33¾	33⅝
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	112	111¾	111¾	111⅞
17¾	10	Elec Boat	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
16⅜	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13⅝
64⅝	29½	El Pow&L 6% pf	51½	50⅝	51½	50½
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & Lt pf	55½	55	55½	55½
55¼	44¾	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	46⅛	46	46	..
15⅝	9	Elk Horn Coal (h)	3	¾	¾	..
134	125½	Endicott John pf (7)	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Big	6	6	6	6⅛
17⅜	11	Erie RR	11¾	11⅝	11¾	..
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	17½	17½	17½	17¼
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	12	12	12	12
53¼	23¾	Fairbanks Co	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	5	4¾	4¾	5
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	15	14	14¾	13½
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	47½	46¼	47	46⅛
97	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	38½	37¾	38⅜	37¾
92	40½	Fed Min & Sm	91	90	91	91½
12¼	7¾	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	48	48	48	47
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	9¼	9	9¼	9
33½	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	3	3	3	..
			38½	38¼	38¼	38½

‡1936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 13	Last May 12
104¾	100½	Firestn T&R2pf A (6)	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
48¼	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	43⅜	42⅜	43⅜	43¼
11¾	4½	Follansbee B (h)	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
38	30⅜	Fourth Nat Inv (⅜b)	31½	31½	31½	..
77½	64	Franklin Sim pf (7g)	68	68	68	..
53½	31½	Fullsr 2pf	38	38	38	38
		—G—				
6½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅝
12½	9	Gen Am Inv	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
104½	97	Gen Am In pf ww (6)	102½	102½	102½	..
63	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
14⅞	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
150	141	Gen Baking pf (8)	150	150	150	..
15⅝	5¾	Gen Cable	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
58½	53⅞	Gen Cigar (4¶)	36	35⅞	36	35½
41⅞	34½	Gen Electric (1)	38	37¾	38	38
39½	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	71	70½	71	..
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	120½	117½	120½	..
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	71	53⅞	71	71
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (6)	120¼	118	118¾	..
71	53⅞	*Gen Motors (2¶)	63	42¼	63	63
8¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	14⅜	10¾	14⅜	14⅜
33⅜	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	50	38	50	50
108	105	Gen Print Ink (2)	32½	32½	32½	..
18⅝	13½	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	90	83	90	90
11⅞	6¾	Gen Ry Signal (1)	86½	86½	86½	86½
50¼	44¼	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	69	69	69	69
7¼	3⅞	Gillette S R pf (5)	83	83	83	83
10½	7	Gimbel Bros	69	69	69	69
44¼	37⅜	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
11⅛	7¼	Glidden (2)	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
21⅜	15⅝	Gobel, Adolf	10½	7	10½	10½
23⅞	13⅝	Goebel Brw (.20¶)	21⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
99¾	87	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	23⅞
31⅞	21¾	Goodrich	24½	24	24½	24
87	87	Goodyear 1pf (4)	93¼	93¼	93¼	93
4½	2½	Gotham Silk Hos	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
11¼	3	Graham-Paige	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
33½	28½	Granby Std	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3	1⅞	Grant, W T (1.40)	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
44	32¼	Gt Nor Rr Rts	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20½	16	Great Nor pf	35¼	34¾	35⅛	34⅝
39	31	Great Nor Ore (1)	17	16⅜	17	..
145¼	136	Great West Sug (2.40)	36	35	36	34½
28⅜	22	Great W Sug pf 7)	145½	145	145½	145½
80¼	48¾	Green, H L (1¶)	22½	22½	22½	22½
55	30½	Greyhound Corp	51¾	49	51	48⅞
		Gulf Mobile pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	..
		—H—				
36⅛	35	Hack W pf A (1¾)	36	36	36	36
105½	103	Hanna, M A, pf (5)	103½	103	103	..
41⅝	30⅛	Harbison Walker (1¶)	35	35	35	34⅞
16⅜	12	Hat Corp of Am	15½	15½	15½	15
105½	84	Hayes Body	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
44⅞	30⅛	Hercules Powder (3¶)	87	87	87	..
35⅞	31¼	Holland Fur

Business and Industry

Textile Industry Plans Move to Eliminate Excess Production

Commerce and Finance

Gradual Tapering Off in Production Of Steel Expected

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Expectation is general in the steel trade that operations will continue tapering off for many weeks. The slow decline has already begun. With steel operations last week reported down to a point or two and a further slight decline expected this week.

The chief difference of opinion seems to be whether a substantial slump in operations will occur in July and later summer months or whether the current creeping decline will level out at that time.

The chief support to the optimistic view lies in the continued vigor of automobile manufacturing operations, which are expected to reach a May total virtually as high as April. In that month the number of cars turned out was the highest since 1929 and the amount of steel put into cars was probably the largest for any month on record. Further support is found in the continued high level of railroad steel requirements, particularly for freight cars. Tinplate operations continue at 90 per cent of capacity, and steel requirements for the farm machinery industry are still at 1929 levels.

On the other hand the price of steel scrap, by the traditional interpretation, gives a rather unfavorable signal. Iron Age reports that "the almost inevitable summer slump is forecast by the trend of scrap quotations. The composite price of heavy melting steel has finally broken sharply, a decline of 71 cents a gross ton to $13.83 having been recorded." The Pittsburgh price of heavy melting steel scrap, which dropped 50 cents in the week before last, took another 50-cent tumble last week to $14.50-$15. Even at this level, however, it was slightly above the price at the beginning of the year.

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Finished steel price advances averaging from $2 to $3 a ton were predicted for the third quarter in manufacturing circles.

Steel industry observers said the expected price rises would be effected in order to cover social security costs and expenses incident to other employee benefits. Announcements of the higher price schedules are expected within the next few weeks.

In steel circles it was indicated that the higher quotations will be concentrated mainly on those products in which consumption has been consistently heavy.

Notwithstanding the steady demand for steel since last fall, higher production costs, it is understood, have left the industry at large hard pressed to show "satisfactory" profits.

Estimated costs of the social security act and vacations with pay were said to have played a part in the decision to raise prices.

Several of the larger companies have adopted the summer vacation plan for all workers, a step which statisticians have estimated will boost the industry's payrolls by 1½ to 2 per cent, or about $9,000,000 a year.

The social security provisions will, according to the same authorities, be equivalent to a 6 per cent expansion in payrolls.

The Carnegie-Illinois corp., division of the United States Steel Corp., Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., and Republic Steel Corp. have already adopted the summer vacation plan for all workers. It is understood that other important companies will follow.

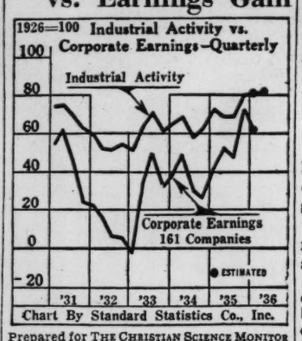
NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—The trend of steel demand remains "highly encouraging," said Iron Age today in its mid-week summary of iron and steel trade conditions.

Steel ingot production has declined only ½ of 1 percentage point to 67½ per cent of capacity. Output in many districts has shown no decline from the previous week.

Regarding recent reports of an impending advance in finished steel prices for the third quarter, the publication declared that "no producer has determined any definite policy on the subject.

"It is certain that no decision can be reached before June 1, and if higher prices are announced at that time, consumers would be given ample opportunity to cover their summer needs at current levels."

Gain in Activity vs. Earnings Gain



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDUSTRIAL activity and corporate earnings are compared on the chart from 1930 to date. Note that the spread between earnings and activity, which was greatest at the low point of the depression, is steadily narrowing.

Simmons Re-elected To Exchange Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—The governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange have re-elected E. H. H. Simmons vice-president. Mr. Simmons was president of the exchange from 1924 to 1930. He became vice-president in May, 1935, at the suggestion of Charles R. Gay who was re-elected president on Monday.

Mr. Simmons has been a member of the exchange since 1900 and a member of the governing committee since 1909. He was vice-president from 1921 through 1924.

Robert W. Keelips of Ware & Keelips was re-elected assistant treasurer by the governing committee. He is a member of the committee.

Philadelphia Shipping Sets All-Time Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 13—An increase in foreign trade due largely to reciprocal trade agreements between the United States and several foreign nations, is reported to be an important factor in the all-time high mark set by shipping in the port of Philadelphia in April. The previous high mark of July, 1933, was exceeded by 75,000 tons, and the figure for the same month last year was left more than 500,000 gross registered tons behind.

The Pennsylvania Board of Commissioners of Navigation, which compiles the figures, shows that during April, 1445 ships with a total tonnage of 5,345,878 entered and cleared the port.

John J. Egan, secretary of the Maritime Exchange, declared that "there is no question" that the increase was due in large measure to the reciprocal agreements.

Cotton Trade May Dismount Spindles To Reduce Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD Mass. May 13—Price demoralization in the print cloth section of the primary cotton goods markets stirred agitation this week among influential cotton manufacturers looking toward the adoption of a plan to solve more or less permanently the problem of excess production Several plans are being talked over it is reported all of them based to some degree on the Redundant Spindleage Act recently passed by the British Parliament. None of the plans contemplates any further legislation than is now on the statute books and all of them aim at reducing the cotton goods output by at least 25 per cent.

One proposal would have a huge corporation formed to lease from the present mills at least 25 per cent of their equipment at a price tentatively fixed at $1 per spindle per year for a term of years during which these leased spindles would be sealed and held in idleness unless re-hired at a rental of $2 per spindle per year. The money to finance such a scheme would be raised either from the industry itself by a per spindle tax or from the RFC or from private banking sources.

Dismantling Is Plan

Another proposal would form a similar corporation to purchase the marginal spindleage for dismantlement, permanently reducing the producing capacity of the industry. Money for this plan would be raised in one or the other of the two ways named above.

A third plan would be a combination of the first two, retiring a portion of the available spindleage for a term of years and dismantling it after a certain additional term.

Another variation of the proposals was to have each separate division of the industry form its own redundancy corporation and exercise its own control of production.

The movement for definite concerted action to control the excess production evil is said to have powerful support in the industry and to have the tacit endorsement of the Cotton Textile Institute, even to the extent of shouldering possible legal prosecution. Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, at the recent convention, publicly urged action in this direction for the good of the industry, in spite of fancied legal hazards.

New Deal Approval Seen

Sanction of the Administration for action of this kind is seen in the recommendations made by President Roosevelt's Cabinet Committee, which studied the industry at some length and made the following recommendations for remedying the recognized problem of excess productive capacity:

"Finding that excess capacity and obsolescence are serious problems in the cotton textile industry, we recommend such legislation and administrative action as may be necessary and feasible to deal with this problem through one or more of the following methods:

"(a) Limitations on the hours of machine operations;

"(b) A leasing system for the retirement of surplus equipment;

"(c) The purchase and retirement of the most obsolete units after a probationary period under the leasing system.

"Such withdrawals of excess equipment, financed by the industry should be controlled by adequate regulation in the public interest, having due regard to the importance of gradual but persistent elimination of inefficient units and to the necessity of making adequate provision for displaced workers."

Domestic Finance Corp.'s Preferred Stock Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—Of a total of 96,848 shares of Domestic Finance Corporation registered with the SEC, 50,000 shares of cumulative preference stock are being offered to the public at $25 each by Hammons & Co., Inc. by means of a prospectus. The corporation, formed under Delaware laws in 1930, is engaged, through wholly owned subsidiaries, in making small loans under the Uniform Small Loan Laws in various states.

The cumulative preference stock is entitled to dividends of $2 per share per annum. Quarterly cash dividends on the outstanding stock have been regularly paid during the last three years.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935, net profits available for dividends on the cumulative preference stock were $316,444. For the six months ended Sept. 30, 1935, net profits amounted to $223,944 against $142,074 for the similar period in 1934.

At Sept. 30, 1935, consolidated balance sheet shows total current assets of $4,186,377 and total current liabilities of $2,058,797 including bank loans of $1,500,000. The company has no bonds or funded debt outstanding.

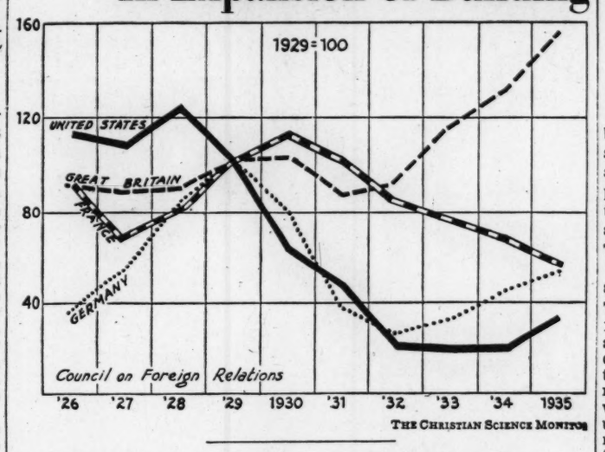
Increase in British Pork Output Reported for 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 12—An increase in the number of pigs contracted for delivery to bacon curing establishments in England during 1936 was reported to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from London. Approximately 2,000,000 head have been contracted for delivery in 1936 under the provisions of the Pigs and Bacon Marketing Schemes compared with 1,855,000 head in 1935. However, the number actually delivered under the 1935 contracts was only 1,781,000, a default of four per cent.

The total number of hogs in England and Wales on December 4, 1935 is placed at 4,113,000 compared with 3,813,000 in June 1935 and 3,320,000 in June 1934. The number of brood sows and gilts in December 1935 was 507,000 compared with 494,000 in June 1935, and 450,000 in June 1934.

Britain Leads Big Nations In Expansion of Building



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Great Britain stands head and shoulders above other leading countries in the effectiveness with which it has engineered a building recovery its activity in that line actually developing into a boom, while the United States is a poor fourth, led by Germany and France. This is shown in a chart prepared by the Council on Foreign Relations indicating fluctuations over a period of 10 years in the volume of construction work in the United States and in the three leading countries of Europe. The data for these countries are compiled in different ways and are not closely comparable, but they will give a general idea of the trends in building operations during the years before and after the onset of the depression.

In all the countries represented on the chart, except France, the decline seems to have run its course, and the ensuing upturn is regarded as one of many signs that economy recovery has definitely begun. In Great Britain this decline was short-lived, and for four years that country has been enjoying a building boom which has undoubtedly played an important part in its present industrial revival.

Under the stimulus of foreign borrowing Germany also enjoyed a building boom, but this was before 1929. With the cessation of the inflow of foreign capital in that year German construction work was sharply curtailed. Since 1932 there has been a moderate amount of recovery, but operations are still far below normal.

In the United States the building revival has been disappointingly slow, but it seems at last to be getting under way. In France the recession began somewhat later than in these other countries. It was also less abrupt than in Germany and the United States, but it has been more persistent.

The World's Business

The 'Flight From the Franc' Subsides—Leon Blum's Soothing Words—The Future

By H. B. E.

TOWARD currency changes governments have a habit of swearing till the last minute they will ne'er consent and then consenting. The last example was Poland. Till the eve of the edict restricting dealings on foreign exchange the Warsaw Government continued to pride itself that it was one of the few governments in Europe without such restrictions. Likewise France under Léon Blum says that she will continue to oppose any tampering with the franc with "resolute hostility." Blum's sturdy declaration seems temporarily to have restored confidence at home and abroad in French currency for the fifth or sixth time since 1931. By no means, however, does this declaration mark the end of the long struggle. The future of the franc is in the custody of factors other than ministerial declarations.

* * *

The factor which seems to attract most comment is the "flight from the franc" and the consequent drain upon France's gold supply. If this continues, it is said, France may be compelled to embargo gold, which is equivalent to a desertion of the gold standard; or devalue, which is equivalent to a lapse to another gold standard. The compulsion would be necessitated by the need of keeping enough gold for the internal backing of the currency. This need is called a currency's "technical position." And yet the "technical position" of the franc is still extremely strong. The current "flight from the franc" began on April 24. Since that date France, according to the last statement of the Bank of France, has lost gold totaling 5,000 million francs, or $325 millions. The remaining gold reserves amount to just over 60,000 million francs, or around $4,000 millions. This is such a large supply that no "technical" danger of being pushed off the gold standard faces the new Blum ministry. For the ratio of gold reserve to note circulation and deposit liabilities is over 60 per cent, though the legal minimum is only 35 per cent.

* * *

But "technical positions" and "ratios" do not tell the whole story about the safety or insecurity of a currency. Belgium was the last country to be "forced" off its old gold standard. And yet the demand liabilities of its central bank were covered even more amply than the French liabilities are covered. The ratio in Brussels was 65 per cent when Belgium decided to devalue. There is a new consideration other than the threat to the backing of currency which causes countries to take official action to safeguard their gold. This is the fear of losing a "war chest." I do not think that this had anything to do with the Belgian action. But France has traditionally thought of its gold as a munition of war, and is said to have been impressed with the aid to the Italian war effort which was derived from Italian gold. A fear of losing a "war chest" might persuade a country to take protective action even before the "technical position" of the currency is endangered. In Wall Street, I find, the opinion prevailed last week that because of this consideration France would not allow its gold reserve to slip below 60,000 million francs. That remains to be seen when and if the outward movement is resumed, as it is likely to be resumed.

To many countries the reason for going off a gold standard is a desire to relieve private indebtedness. This is what in part conditioned the American action. American farmers were oppressed with debts which were contracted in time of high prices and remained constant when prices went down. It was hoped that devaluation would put up prices so as to make the farmer's fixed debts tolerable. It will be recalled that, according to the Warren theory, higher prices were supposed to follow devalution, as the night the day. So far the theory has not worked, but undoubtedly the internal price level does obtain a "lift," with or without the benefit of a time lag, as the result of devaluation. In France, however, private indebtedness is not excessive. The French farmer is neither a speculator nor a borrower; he is content to farm his little patch of land, and to do so without hope of retiring from it.

* * *

A third event that may make for currency change in France is the state of the budget. France's is as unsatisfactory as America's. But, whereas the trouble in Washington is increasing expenditure, the trouble in Paris is decreasing revenue. This is far less manageable. For declining revenues mean that business is declining, and you cannot slap *new* taxes on business on top of existing taxes when business is scarcely in a position to pay existing taxes. In such an emergency there is a great temptation to "make" money; or, in Owen D. Young's language, to create it out of "thin air." This would be possible by devaluation. With the gold reserve at $4000 millions, the "profit" that could be made by revaluation is apparent. No government, however, has revalued for this reason since the coin-clipping days of the medieval kings. Least of all will France. Such a method of raising money is pusillanimous, not to say dishonest.

France is a nation of rentiers, or bondholders. If there were another devaluation, it would be the second in a decade. When Poincaré carried through the devaluation of 1928, he was hailed as having saved the franc from the peril that had engulfed the German mark. To the rentiers the Poincaré devaluation was preferable to utter ruin. Today the situation does not seem half so bad to the French rentier. In fact, the situation appears to be just the reverse of the 1928 situation. Devaluation now might wreck the currency, not save it, it is felt. That is why Léon Blum, a Socialist, and therefore no friend of the rentier, puts himself in the same camp as the rentier in opposing currency tinkering.

* * *

To the financial world, however, there may soon be no choice in the matter, for M. Blum's fiscal policy is in flat contradiction to his currency policy. This is the main factor which will govern the future of the franc. Hitherto the prospect of monetary change in France has been due to France's inability to reduce her internal costs of production. Such a pushing down of costs is necessary if the overvaluation of the franc in foreign trade is to be offset. The essence of Blum's Socialist creed, however, is to increase those costs by public works, not to decrease them. This is why M. Blum's ministry adds to the indications that eventually the franc will burst through the present strait jacket and make his declaration that the strait jacket will not be disturbed merely a brave gesture.

Rise of 10.4 P. C. In Chain Store Sales for April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—With the best showing so far this year chain stores swung into their spring stride during April and have apparently shaken off the effects of the floods of the previous month, according to Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike and Hammons & Co.

The first 25 chains to report did an aggregate business of $221,032,763, an increase of $20,741,345 or 10.4 per cent over the same month a year ago. This figure brought the chain store sales for the month up to about the average increase recorded during all of last year, and was responsible also for bringing up the average gain for the four months to 9.5 per cent as contrasted with 7.53 per cent for the first three months.

Flooded Areas Active

The flood area of New England, Pennsylvania and the Ohio Valley region, which was responsible for the poor showing of the previous month, came back with a rush of retail buying. Leading all sections of the country apparently in the improvement was New England, where business for the final week of the month approximated that reported for the first three weeks.

For the first four months of the year the sales of the 25 chains totaled $636,150,729, an increase of $54,572,896 or 9.4 per cent over the same four months of 1935. This compares with an average gain of 9.8 per cent for the first four months of 1935 over 1934 and an average gain of 10.9 per cent for the full 12 months of 1935.

The following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains reporting arranged in groups:

	April, 1936	April, 1935	P.C. Inc.
Mail order	$71,710,461	$61,768,937	16.1
Variety	82,262,513	77,447,096	6.2
Grocery	49,480,338	46,119,557	7.3
Drug	6,611,624	6,158,965	7.3
Shoe	5,937,954	4,346,690	36.7
Apparel	5,029,873	4,450,173	13.0
Totals	221,032,763	200,291,418	10.4
	4 Mos 1936	4 Mos. 1935	
Mail order	228,989,674	203,597,739	12.4
Variety	158,306,165	149,602,395	5.8
Grocery	192,222,576	177,438,075	8.3
Drug	26,384,325	24,969,886	5.7
Shoe	14,896,340	12,204,383	22.2
Apparel	15,351,649	13,765,355	11.5
Totals	636,150,729	581,577,833	9.4

The outstanding feature of the sales for April was the showing made by the shoe chain group, where an increase of 36.7 per cent was reported over April a year ago.

Rise In Mail Orders

The shoe chains replaced the mail order division as the group showing the largest increase both for the month and for the year to date. The mail order group reported an increase of 16.1 per cent over April a year ago and 12.4 per cent increase for the four months.

The variety group, which last month showed a decline in sales generally due to the flood disaster, came back in April with the best showing in many months, reporting sales 6.2 per cent ahead of April last year and for the four months 5.8 per cent increase, as contrasted with an average increase of 3.8 per cent for the first quarter of the year.

The drug chains which also had many stores in the flood area reported an increase of 7.3 per cent against 2.95 per cent last month.

The extent of the improvement in retail business along the Eastern Seaboard was again indicated by the gain in the apparel group where an increase of 13 per cent was reported for April, as contrasted with the same month a year ago, and where sales for the first four months of the year showed a gain of 11.5 per cent.

Retail Advertising Shows Further Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, May 13

RETAIL advertising in newspapers of 65 major cities for the week ended May 2 amounted to 18,897,524 lines, compared with 18,281,638 lines in the corresponding week last year, or an increase of 3.4 per cent, Advertising Age reported.

For the year to date, 1936 is 2.4 per cent ahead of 1935, the publication says. Total retail advertising lineage carried by all the reporting newspapers since the beginning of this year is 289,210,383, compared with 282,476,087 during the same period of last year.

Retail advertising lineage is an unusually accurate gauge of retail business activity, Advertising Age says.

Wool Trade Wants Duties Assessed On Basis of U. S. Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—The U. S. Tariff Commission has been called upon by the wool textile industry for support in its attempt to have duties on imported wool fabrics assessed on the basis of American selling prices instead of on foreign costs in order to protect it from increasing importations from Japan.

The commission was also asked to investigate costs of producing blankets in Great Britain and the United States to determine whether or not the present rates afford adequate protection to the domestic blanket mills with a view to recommending to the President that the present rates on blankets, which are lower than the rates on piece goods, be reasonably increased.

The brief was filed by Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, who stated that the industry is alarmed at the rapid increase in importations of wool fabrics. He stated that hourly wool textile wages, as expressed in terms of the American dollar, are ten times greater in this country than in Japan and two and one-half times greater than in Great Britain. He asserted that this disparity in wage rates enables Great Britain and Japan to pay existing duties and still undersell domestic mills in the American market.

Railroad Credit Corp. Will Distribute 6 P. C. of Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—The Railroad Credit Corporation plans to make a liquidation distribution to participating carriers on May 15, 1936, of $2,367,617 in cash and $2,047,667 in credits on carriers' indebtedness to the corporation, according to a statement authorized by E. G. Buckland, president. This makes a total of $4,415,284, or six per cent of the contributed fund.

This will be the twenty-seventh distribution that has been made since liquidation began June 1, 1933, and will bring the total to 49 per cent of the fund administered by the Railroad Credit Corporation, or $36,058,154. Of this total $17,122,512 will have been returned in cash and $18,935,642 in credits.

Keeshin Seeking To Extend Lines To New England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Interstate Commerce Commission approval of an application by the Keeshin Trancontinental Freight Lines, Inc., holding company for the Keeshin Lines, for permission to acquire the stock of the Seaboard Freight Lines, Inc. of Connecticut and three affiliated companies, in order that the Keeshin freight transportation system might be extended into New England, is being urged by John L. Keeshin, head of the transport system, at a hearing at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today. Mr. Keeshin's application is being contested by the railroads entering New England territory save the Baltimore & Ohio.

Appearing before the commission yesterday, Mr. Keeshin was cross-examined by Charles E. Cotterill, for the Middle Atlantic States Motor Carriers Conference, Inc., which, along with the Interstate Motor Freight Tariff Bureau, Inc., the York-Pennsylvania Motor Express Company, Feuer Transportation, Inc. of Yonkers, and the New England trunk line railroads other than the Baltimore & Ohio, filed an intervention in the proceedings.

The hearing, which is before J. Edward Davey, chief of the section of finance of the Bureau of Motor Carriers of the Internate Commerce Commission, began Monday and will continue through the week. Mr. Davey characterized the Keeshin application as one of the most important made under the Motor Carriers Act of last year.

Mr. Keeshin, who started business in Chicago in 1912 with a horse-drawn wagon, is now the head of a motor freight transportation system extending from New York in the East to St. Paul and Kansas City in the West.

He, with Mrs. Keeshin, owns half of the common stock of the Keeshin Transcontinental Freight Lines, Inc., the other half being held by Lehman Brothers, New York bankers.

The Seaboard Freight Lines, Inc., and its three affiliated companies are wholly owned by Motor Carriers, Inc., which in turn is wholly owned by Lehman Brothers. The Seaboard company operates in New England and New York and has one line south to Washington. The Keeshin company has offered $250,000 for it and its subsidiaries.

Local Classified

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CAMP cottage for sale, furnished, on beautiful exclusive lake in New Hampshire, 2 hours auto from Boston. JOHNSON or MASON, Realtors, Hillsboro, N. H.

FOR SALE or rent, two cottages, garage, Delco plant, artesian well; beautiful quiet country for rest and study; adjacent to Christian Science church. Information, SOSTMEYER, Stockton, New Jersey.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE in the pines; 7-room cottage, all improvements, swimming, tennis, etc.; councillors services. Tel. Crystal 1117, Greenwood, Mass.

MOOSE POND, BRIDGTON, MAINE—7-room camp, in pines near lake; 1 room camp in sunny field; screened porches, fireplaces, electric lights; furnished; private beach; boat, wood, ice. Write FRANK WHEELER, 63 Florence Ave., Melrose, Mass.

SHORE ACRES, CAPE ELIZABETH, ME.—Cottage 7 rooms bath, electric lights, fireplace, broad piazza; garage; cool breezes; quiet surroundings; beautiful view. Enquire PENNELL, 173 Bolton St., Portland, Maine.

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COLD Fur Storage. Glazing free, repairing, remodelling, relining. CANTOR FURRIERS, 185 Tremont St. LIBerty 2724.

GIFTS

SEE PAGE 5 for the most helpful gift. THE NEW ANALYTICAL BIBLE and FREE BIBLE COURSE, G. EDGAR ALLEN, 38 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHEF, able cater to exclusive patronage; small summer hotel; also houseman, an exp. dishwasher, an office assistant. Box X-27, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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GOOD home, small salary, middle-aged woman, housework family of 4. 155 W. Chew St., Olney, Philadelphia, Pa.

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CAPE COD house, Orleans; furnished; four bedrooms, bath, garage; two acres. Owner, DR. J. D. TAYLOR, Orleans, Mass.

FOR SALE, reasonable, nice home, center of beautiful residential Bedford; easily financed. MRS. RICE, 12 Hartford St., Bedford, Mass. Phone Lexington 0153-M.

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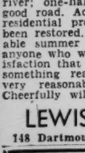

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER-AUDITOR-TYPIST—Efficient, alert, exp.; dependable; capable taking full charge; excellent refs. Write Box B-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

COLORED woman desires position, cook or general work; able to take full charge. MRS. M. L. CARSON, 16 Davenport St., Boston.

COMPETENT companion-housekeeper, also able manager, desires position with elderly couple, preferably country; drives car. Box 317, Mahwah, New Jersey.

COMPETENT governess speaking English, French, German, wishes position; children over four. Miss Becker, SU. 7-7346. New York City.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, stenographer, dictaphonist. Reasonable wages. References. Box C-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. Ken. 2673.

NEW YORK CITY, 311 East 91st St., Karnbach—Young woman, neat, experienced, wishes housework part or whole time, except Saturday.

NURSE—English; infant child; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. Telephone between 12-3 P. M. and after 5 P. M. Butterfield 8-3676 (N. Y. C.)

SECRETARY, broad general experience, rapid dictation; conscientious, dependable. Write Box M-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

WOMAN, 30, artist, college graduate, European study, desires professional work or any line. W-7, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position. Preferably seashore. Companion or care for children. Educated abroad. Speaks and teaches 3 languages. Box C-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

SUMMER BOARD

GREYCROFT INN
"The Peace and Security of Home"
68 Lane St., Beverly, Mass.
Open year round Tel. 2515 Reasonable

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD—On Vineyard Sound and Buzzards Bay, 4 beautiful estates with private beach; other choice properties; also modest cottages with particular charm; many interesting offerings available for rent or for purchase in the Falmouths, Woods Hole and neighboring sections. KATHRYN SWIFT GREENE, 98 Main St. (near the Village Green), Falmouth, Mass. Tel. Falmouth 17.

FOR RENT: North Shore, L. I. Large house well furnished, all improvements; on 2 acres lovely wooded section, quiet and restful, near bathing beach. Telephone Edgecombe 4-6367, J. Pringle, 3254 Broadway, N. Y. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT—On shore of Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H., 90 miles "north of Boston"; furnished cottages, six and eight rooms; all conveniences; exceptional bathing, good fishing, golf. Address C. W. AIKEN, 1905 East 32nd St., Lorain, Ohio

LONG BEACH, Gloucester, Mass. — 7-room furnished cottage, 4 chambers, bath; ocean front, N. J., 20 Whittlesey Rd., Newton Centre. CEN. 0131-W.

MANCHESTER-BY-THE-SEA, MASS.
For rent, furnished 8 room house, fireplaces and modern improvements beautifully located on Manchester Harbor with bathing and boating facilities. 5 minutes by car to Singing Beach. $500 season. Can be seen by appointment. Tel. Trowbridge 0874. (Cambridge, Mass.)

NORTH HALEDON, NEW JERSEY—Furnished 3-room cottage, modern improvements, $250.00 season; 16 miles George Washington Bridge; bus passes door to Paterson every 20 minutes; lake near. Lorraine 7-5723. N. Y. C.

WANAMASSA, ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Attractively furnished home, beautiful location, overlooking Deal Lake; large porch, shaded grounds, garage; good sized living room, dining room, fireplace, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, butler's pantry, laundry, extra toilet, Electrolux ice box, canoe; reasonable for long season. Write MAY, 1303 South Wanamassa Drive, Asbury Park, New Jersey.

SUMMER PROPERTY

NIANTIC, CONN., Black Point — For sale, 130x100 feet from shore, $5000; Attawan Beach, 50x162, shore front, $2500. MRS. DWIGHT CHAPMAN, 206 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N. Y. C.—ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted—Singing, Voice Building, Correct Diction in Speaking. Free Recital May 19, 8 p. m. Circle 7-2634.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLIS, L. I.—Fine home with garage, 75' x 100'; suburb of New York; handy to Jones and other beaches; references, Write Box X-30, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

WALLPAPERS

Wallpaper
Distinctive Patterns
Courteous and Competent Service
Moderate Prices
E. J. HICKEY & CO.
234 Friend Street, Boston

WANTED

WANTED second hand field glasses or binoculars. Write Box S-24, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

ELDREDGE STORAGE
COLD STORAGE
For Furs and Winter Garments
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
3526 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
(Since 1886)

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
95 North Arlington Ave. Orange 4-4571
8-10 A. M. Daily Except Saturday
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

PHILIP SCHMIDT
Acme-Central Upholstery Co.
INTERIOR DECORATORS
CUSTOM-BUILT UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers and Draperies made to order.
Furniture Repairing
405 MAIN STREET OR. 5-3270

LET
Stephen Jarvis
Estimate on your
PLUMBING and HEATING
"Jobbing a Specialty"
106 LESLIE STREET Tel. Or. 3-4038

Olga C. Hook
Hairdresser
and Cosmetologist
Eugene and Frederics
Permanent Waving
Open evenings
by appointment
North Park and Dodd Sts.
Upstairs, No Tipping
Or. 3-4798

H. FRIEDMAN, Prop.
Battery and Tire Service
SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
Gas Simonizing Oil
Specialized Lubrication
Phone Orange 3-9510
387 SPRINGDALE AVENUE

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

Frank G. Currid Co.
AWNINGS, CANOPIES
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
42 CENTRAL AVE. Orange 3-9359

BUSSE
PAINT STORE
For Satisfaction Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
BENJAMIN MOORE
WALLHIDE PAINTS
14 Washington Street

ESSEX LAWN MOWER CO.
COLDWELL
Power and Hand Lawn Mowers
PARTS and REPAIRING
287 McKinley Ave. Or. 3-8640

REGENT
BEAUTY SHOP
has the distinction
to present
a New Machineless
Permanent Wave
Comfort, Combined with Beauty
14 HARRISON ST. OR. 4-8330

HACKENSACK

JERRY DU VAL
TEXACO
CERTIFIED SERVICE
301 PASSAIC ST. HACK. 2-8809

HADDONFIELD

HADDON AND MARNE AVENUES
HADDONFIELD, N. J. Telephone 4257
MAINES' TEXACO SERVICE
Our service is carefully planned to meet your needs. Our facilities are complete. Our attention is personal to you and your car.

JERSEY CITY

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

Henry
Creator of Coiffures
Permanent Waving
Cut, Set, Shampoo—Short $1.50, Long $1.75
By Appointment 26 Journal Square
Tel. Jo Sq. 2-4760 Labor Bank Building

QUALITY
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
CHEESE
Domestic and Imported
CASO'S MARKET
Monticello and Belmont Avenues
Orders Delivered Tel. Del. 3-6810

MAPLEWOOD

Blanken's Hardware
1988 SPRINGFIELD AVE.
Garden Tools and Lawn Mowers
Fertilizers, Peat Moss and Humus
Three Well Known Brands of LAWN SEED
So. 2-1259 Open till 8 P. M.

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
MUELLER'S MACARONI

Iced Postum
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M., from Monday to Friday inclusive.

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

FERTILIZERS
LAWN SEEDS
GARDEN TOOLS
We have them all!
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glenridge Avenue Montclair, N. J.
Montclair 2-3210, 2-3211

Freytag and Anderson Florists
INC
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

YOWELL'S SODA SHOP
COUNTRY CLUB ICE CREAM
of delicious flavor and quality
50c quart
32 SOUTH PARK STREET
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

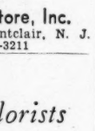
Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO. 2-4048

If You Appreciate Refinement in Food, Service and Atmosphere
VISIT
77 Orange Road
NEAR CHURCH STREET, MONTCLAIR
Luncheon Parties Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner
MRS. FRANCIS M. DRAKE

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

NEWARK

Featuring!
Machineless Permanent Wave
No Electricity—No Wires—No Machine



Beautiful soft waves. Also guaranteed for *bleached* or *dyed* hair.
● ALL COMPLETE 6.50 ●
● ZOTOS, COMPLETE 10.00 ●
Mr. Principe, Mgr. Tel. MI. 2-6000
GOERKE BEAUTY PARLOR
701 BROAD STREET

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

WASHINGTON FLORIST
Inc.
Flowers
for all Occasions
Telephone MItchell 2-0621
569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

NEWARK
(Continued)

TYPEWRITERS
Bought — Sold — Serviced
Rental Service, 3 mo. $5
Adding Machines—Check Writers
CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
86 PARK PLACE NEWARK, N. J.
Phone: MArket 3-5766

NUTLEY

THE LEGION MARKET
High-Grade Vegetables
Fancy Fruit
Retailing at Wholesale Prices
Tel. NUT. 2-2470—2471
95 STAGER STREET, NUTLEY

May Lloyd's Yarn Shop
New Pastel Velveens and Nubby Cottons for Quick Knitting.
Figure-Moulding Foundations for Wear Under Your Knits
Fitted by Expert
Tel. Nut. 2-4080 136 Chestnut Street

Hudson Grocery and Meat Market
Under New Management
QUALITY MEATS and GROCERIES
FIRST CLASS DELICATESSEN
Phone Nut. 2-1334 *Free Delivery in*
250 High St., Nutley *Surrounding Towns*

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 3-1508
336 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or. 3-7055
Or. 3-7056

A Specialty

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot."
Sold Exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET
Exceptional Value in Ringless Hosiery

REGAN'S
HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
Household, Hardware and Plumbing Supplies—Paints
307 Main St. Or. 3-5489

$1 per week
Buys New Portable Typewriter. Any Make.
Orange Typewriter Co.
192 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

LINDSLEY'S
HARDWARE STORE
Lawn Mowers - Paint
Screen Wire - Fencing
319 Main Street Orange, N. J.

PATERSON

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

Miss Berger
Millinery
Featuring
GAGE HATS
8 Church St. Phone Sherwood 2-4130

PLAINFIELD

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 W. FRONT STREET
offer you now, as since 1868, EXPERT SERVICE *in Picture Framing*
Regilding and Restoring of Paintings and Prints
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S
has it.

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution
Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8562

RIDGEFIELD PARK

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

R. L. MAHON
FUEL COMPANY
COAL — FUEL OIL
COKE
59 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory *Tel.*
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE CO., Inc.
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG

RUTHERFORD

WERNER'S 5 SYLVAN ST. RU. 2-1178
May we assist you in selecting your Spring outfit? We have a large selection of Men's and Boys' wear.

Lyndhurst Coal Co.
'blue coal' Koppers Coke
736 Valley Brook Ave. Ruth. 2-2140

For Fine Work
call at
New York Shoe Repairing
JOHN MAZZACCA
100 Park Avenue Rutherford

TEANECK

"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints House Furnishings Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

TIRES BATTERIES
Meyer's Service Station
480 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-5430
Philco Radio Sales and Service

TRENTON

PILLSBURY'S
TURK' HEAD RESTAURANT
Good Things to Eat at Reasonable Prices
Broad and Hanover Sts. Trenton, N. J.
Princeton Nassau and University Place

WESTFIELD

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

MARTIN'S TOY and SPORT SHOP
148 EAST BROAD STREET
Phone Westfield 23675

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
COSTA'S ICE CREAM
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb.
Telephone WE. 2-1198

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

BENEDICTS DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries—Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford.
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

WEST NEW YORK

Ford
NEW FORD CARS
USED CARS—ALL MAKES
SERVICE and GENUINE PARTS
EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
HUDSON BOULEVARD AT NINTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Flowers For Every Occasion
With Prompt and Efficient Service
Visitors Always Welcome
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-12 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Try It This Time
BADGLEY'S
SALON INDIVIDUELLE
15 WEST EIGHTH ST PHONE 22 239

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE - ERIE, PA.
Featuring
UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS and ELECTRIC STOVES

"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by Us
Leave Your Orders at
PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET

Diamond Set Wedding Rings
O'DELL The Jeweler
107 West Ninth Street Phone 40-361
"I'll be on the WATCH for you"

New Location of
SVERRE NORLAND
:: Furrier ::
Storage and Repairs
Custom Made Coats
26 WEST 9TH STREET Phone C. 50-310

Lightweight Felts
The Dobbs Cross Country Hat at $5 is a desirable and pleasant change . . . from the heavier winter felts. We are showing them in five attractive shades for spring.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE STREET, ERIE

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Office and Plant Together at
1401 Peach Street
Equipped Now to Give You Better Service
Phone 23-198

B. F. Fieger
The ONLY JEWELER in the PIKE
—*Remember*—
When Looking for Graduation and Wedding Gifts we are here to serve you
14TH AND TURNPIKE STREETS

CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
POULTRY
FRUIT VEGETABLES
Delicious Home Baked Goods
29 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637

HARRISBURG

Enjoy the Programs From Station WIXAL on an
ARIA RADIO
Exclusively at
POMEROY'S
In HARRISBURG

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
ARDMORE, PA.
Tailored Clothes
STETSON HATS for Women

PICKING'S
Lingerie, Foundation Garments
Hosiery
Shoes for Infants and Growing Boys and Girls, Children's and Infants' Wear, Maids' Uniforms and Apron Sets
17 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S
Flowers
ARDMORE NARBERTH
WAYNE

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Phone: Baring 3156
Hours: 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section

LOUIS S. HEIM
Funeral Director
149 North 52nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.
8120 West Chester Pike, Highland Pk.
Upper Darby, Pa.
Granite 6373 or Sunset 2381

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown
MILLINERY
Made to Order or Ready-to-Wear

FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
18 W. Chelton Avenue
12th Floor

PITTSBURGH

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

PRINTING . . .
McELVANY & COMPANY
H. J. Restell, Prop.
405 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 9923

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
"No farther away than your telephone"
Lincoln at Sprague Bellevue, Pa.
LINDEN 6100
We carry products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

READING

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

Enjoy the programs from Station WIXAL on an
ARIA radio
Exclusive with
POMEROY'S

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
READING ALLENTOWN

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SAYLOR'S
Fine Groceries
Meat - Candy - Baked Goods
Since 1866
FOURTH and PENN STS. PHONE 6255

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Low Spring Prices Now in Effect
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SCRANTON

Joseph's
Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
Reduction in Early Spring Hats.
New Summer Millinery Arriving Daily. Black, Brown, Navy, White and Pastels.
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

Wall Paper, Paints and Varnishes
Chamberlain Paint Co.
Incorporated
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
Established 1874

CARR'S TABLE WATER BISCUITS
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Tel. Sewickley 1404-08

Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
Dairy Products
426 BEAVER ST.
Tel. Sewickley 434

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

Where Old Friends Remain

The Sewickley Valley Trust Company

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
NOW AT ITS NEW LOCATION
421 BROAD STREET

Hugh A. McMaster
FLOWERS OF QUALITY
503 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 788-789

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick Pontiac
ESSO
QUAKER STATE
BROAD STREET
Tel. Sewickley 461

SWARTHMORE

Phone 1297
VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
1 Park Avenue

Rumford Baking Powder
at
MARTEL BROS.

Juvenile Books
at
MICHAEL'S
COLLEGE PHARMACY

HABERDASHERS
SPORTSWEAR FOR MEN and WOMEN
Ladies' Silk Hosiery—Bryn Mawr Undies
BUCHNER'S
Open Evenings

KELVINATOR
Sales and Service
25 W. Roland Rd. Ph. Chester 8521

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"
Phone Media 174

UPPER DARBY

SHERRY'S
The ORIGINAL
Family Restaurant
Market St. opposite 69th St. Terminal

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Rd. Boulevard 197
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed

Serving the Entire Family

LUNCHEONS DINNERS
SUNDAY DINNERS
SUPPERS AND
AFTER-THEATER
WIENER'S RESTAURANT
6810-6812 Market St. Formerly "Oscar's"

MAY'S
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods in All Beauty Aids
by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor, McClatchy Bldg. Blvd. 1553

STEWART
Cleaners and Dyers
7046 MARSHALL ROAD
Boulevard 2525
Repairing of Furniture Bell Phone 6613

D. SPRUANCE HALL
Upholstering
Made-to-Order Window Shades
AWNINGS
RUGS, CARPETS and LINOLEUM
22nd and Upland Sts., Chester, Pa.

SUPPLEE GAS & OIL STATION
Tire and Battery Service
Baltimore Pike at Hirst Avenue
Lansdowne, Penna.

For Your Complete Table Need
call
Al's Food Market
5 South Lansdowne Ave.
Lansdowne, Penna.
Free Delivery Tel. Madison 777

WILKES-BARRE

ZIMMERMAN
APPAREL SHOP INC.
51 Public Square
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GOD looks not to see if the hands are full, He looks to see if they are clean.
—GREAT THOUGHTS

Daily Features

MANY of our cares are but a morbid way of looking at our privileges.
—H. W. BEECHER

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

ONE who signs herself "MQPXAAQE" writes from Detroit as follows:

YU ZXEFU URQK'EQ UBGPR, MGU FBBA URQK'EQ NBWCEQ-RQAFXMVQ. CVQYFQ WYTQ'QW RYEOQE—YAO WBEQ FQAFX-MVQ!

We shall be glad to endeavor to comply with this reader's wishes. Many readers, however, are trying out these cryptograms for the first time. To make them too hard might lose to us another cryptic fan. So it is hoped that the "experts" will be patient, remembering that they, too, were once "BEGINNERS."

2. Letter Juggling

Here's a very SUBTLE bit of juggling. Try juggling or transposing the letters in the word "SUBTLE" to form four other six-letter words.

3. Word Square

Five-letter words are to be filled in which will read the same across as down. Definitions: 1, Wilderness; 2, Theatrical performer; 3, British 14-pound unit of weight; 4, Pertaining to tones or sounds; 5, Upright.

4. Letter Changing

Feeling a bit DULL? Well, here's your chance to sharpen the wits and become KEEN! Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change DULL to KEEN in five moves.

5. A Phonetic Rebus

A Danbury (Connecticut) reader shares the following old-timer with Monitor puzzlers. Can you make sense out of the following?

YYURYYUB
ICURYY4ME

(Answers Appear Elsewhere)

What They Say

Football

"Our football simply is not a gentlemen's game. That is the plain truth. The American boy is regimented by a paid coach, written up in lurid columns of the daily newspaper, fed at a special table—all in order to be offered up at a show that will command the largest gate receipts." — *Dr. Henry S. Pritchett.*

Currency System

"We have created a currency system adequate to meet the needs of present-day civilization."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

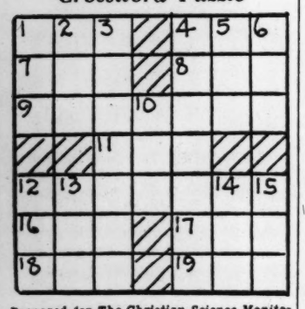
Not Necessarily All

"We now have so many diversions for our leisure that all reading is neglected."—*John Masefield.*

Conceit

"Conceit shows itself in pretending, and in pretense." — *Channing Pollock.*

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Herd of whales
4. Fish
7. Cuckoo
8. Female sheep
9. Rampart
11. Era
12. Periods of time
16. Every
17. Unite
18. Pastry
19. Mineral spring

Down

1. Opening
2. Collection of sayings
3. Marvel
4. Makes amends
5. Fear
6. In addition
10. Past
12. Weaken
13. Hebrew prophet
14. Immerse
15. Ocean

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

A Flying Vacation

21.

Flood-Safe New Orleans

I ARRIVED in New Orleans shortly after the unprecedented floods had been ravaging the East. The water, which had been eddying deep in the streets of Pittsburgh, for example, would surge on down the Ohio, thence into the Mississippi, and on down to New Orleans. Not such good news, I thought, to a city which lies from 4 to 10 feet below the crest of the Mississippi's flood waters, kept in their course only by mighty levees.

I was paying my respects in the office of the New Orleans Item and Tribune when I voiced this thought to one of the editors.

"Well," he drawled, "with all due respect to the flood you have been having in the East, we are in no danger. It takes more than a flood in the Ohio Valley to cause us any alarm. As a matter of fact, our levees are built to withstand simultaneous floods in the Ohio, upper Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas Valleys. But to add safety to safety, we have just made ready the Bonnet Carre spillway, some miles up the river, which will carry off dangerous flood water into Lake Pontchartrain."

He then showed me an article from a comparatively recent issue of the Item. The illustration told the story: A spillway weir had been built off to the east side of the river, but parallel with the river levee; and it had been connected at right angles to the river by means of a "floodway" with protecting levees directly to the lake. A few days before my arrival, the portion of the main levee in front of the spillway had been cut away.

So, as the matter now stands, New Orleans folks can sleep peacefully, straight through the recurring springs. When the river reaches a certain height, the water will be carried off; and the levees through the city will have no strain.

"You may be glad to see this, too," said the editor, as he brought me a page proof of the Tribune for the next morning. It was a full report of a lecture which I was planning to attend in the evening. Thank goodness, more and more editors are coming to recognize just what is really good news.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To Be Continued)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Popping Bags

AT A party the following game pleased everyone:

Two sides were chosen by Captains who stood at the foot of their respective lines. Each player was given a paper bag which he placed in front of him on the floor.

Starting at the ends opposite the Captains, at a signal, the first player on each side stooped down, picked up the sack, filled it with air, and burst it. The next player, on each side, did the same, but not until the first player had accomplished his "bursting"—and so on down the line.

The Captains had immense sacks, as large as could be purchased. The side that finished first, won.—Earl L. K., Elkhorn, Wis.

Inclination and Action

GOD never accepts a good inclination instead of a good action, where that action may be done; nay, so much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be not recorded by a good action, the want of the action is made so much the more criminal and inexcusable.—*South.*

Chimney Pots of Sussex

Monitor Camera Club, From Martha E. Bonham, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Individuality in Chimneys and Roofs at Rye, Sussex, England

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Damaris

THE immediate results of Paul's famous and eloquent sermon on Mars Hill at Athens seem to have been somewhat discouraging, and we cannot wonder that he "departed from among (the Athenians)" (Acts 17:33). Of the few who were willing to accept the new faith then and there, only two are mentioned by name, a man and a woman: Dionysius the Areopagite, and Damaris (verse 34). From the fact that they are mentioned together, some have concluded that they were husband and wife, while the very fact that the name of Damaris is mentioned at all, while the names of other new disciples are omitted, may well suggest that she was a personage of some importance in the community (cf. International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia: p. 778).

Farrar and others contend that Damaris was a Jewess and that her name was originally spelled *Damalis*, meaning literally "heifer" (compare the "Dorcas" of Acts 9:36, which means "gazelle").

For the Scrapbook

Virtues

Don't try to eliminate the old-fashioned virtues—many have tried it with indifferent success. No good substitute has yet been found for simplicity, frankness, sobriety, industry, and sincerity.—*Typo Graphic.*

Significance

It is better to be doing the most insignificant thing than to reckon even a half-hour insignificant.—*Goethe.*

Life

Life, like every other blessing, derives its value from its use alone. Not for itself, but for a nobler end the eternal gave it; and that end is virtue.—*Johnson.*

Busy-ness

Time well employed is Satan's deadliest foe; it leaves no opening for the lurking fiend.—*C. Wilcox.*

In Lighter Vein

Interesting Procedure

The compartment was occupied by four men, three of whom were reading their morning papers. It was seen, however, that the fourth was silently moving his lips and waving now and again his hand from his face.

His actions interested one of his companions, who proffered his paper to read, remarking, "How time does drag on long journeys!"

The man replied that he passed the time by telling himself jokes. But when asked why he waved his hand he said, "Oh, that's when I've heard it before."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Offense

A meek little man was in court for a minor offense.

"Were you ever in trouble before?" asked the judge.

"Well, er—er—" was the hesitating response, "I kept a library book too long once and was fined 6 cents."—*El Paso World News.*

Not a Parachute

Farmer: "You must be brave to come down with a parachute in a gale like that."

Stranger: "I didn't come down with a parachute. I went up with a tent."—*Pearson's.*

Disappointed

A certain popular footballer had—as all players do—an off day, when he could do nothing right.

The crowd demonstrated its displeasure, and his fellow players looked at him askance, but he bore it all stoically.

The final blow fell, however, when he left the ground at the end of the game. A grubby urchin, who had been hanging round the players' entrance, sidled up to him and thrust a piece of paper into his hand.

"'Ere, mister," he said sadly, "there's yore blinkin' autograrf back."—*Answers.*

Yes—What?

"With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to notify that the Ninth Bengal Cavalry will in future be designated the Ninth Bengal Cavalry."—*Indian paper.*

Ah, but now what will they call the Ninth Bengal Cavalry?—*Punch.*

No Theaters

Pamela: "Yes, he brings me to a museum every Saturday."

Joyce: "Really! What is he studying?"

Pamela: "Economy."—*Humorist.*

—Tit-Bits

"D'ye know, I once went about in South America for months with a price on my head!"

"Dreadful! I know the feeling. I came home from a sale once with the price-ticket on my hat!"

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Market Surveys

UNDER the highly systematic sales plans used today, many firms endeavor to keep up-to-date lists of prospects for every district in which they are doing business. Knowing this, an alert young man has uncovered a good source of income in a thriving western town.

For example, he found that a radio firm was greatly interested in a list giving the names of families in the town and surrounding district who did not own sets, also a list of those who did own sets, the make and type of these sets, their age, and whether they were giving satisfaction. From this list, the sales manager was able to select many good prospects for more modern sets, repairs, and new tubes.

This young man found that companies handling washing machines, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, motor cars, pianos, sewing machines, and farm machinery were also interested in lists dealing with their products.

One of the attractive features of this is that every home offers material for several different lists. The necessary data can be easily gathered by keeping one's eyes and ears open. These lists save a salesman's time and prevent him from unintentionally bothering people not interested. The lists are sold by dropping a letter to the sales managers of the various firms, outlining fully the service being offered.—J. K., Ponoka, Alta.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Jesse Owens, the world's fastest human, was married last month. You see, men, it's no use.

Lowell Evening Leader: Motorcars to match one's clothes are the latest fad, we are informed. Crash suits, naturally, should be avoided.

Answers: Captain Saltwater says most after-dinner speeches are just longitude and platitude.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Notification

Question: I am a member of a chapter which is part of a national organization. In the matter of a transfer from one chapter to another, the national bylaws read: "The transfer card of a member shall be presented by the members . . . to the chapter with which she wishes to unite. If she is accepted by the chapter, the transfer shall become effective upon receipt by the treasurer general of a statement to that effect from the chapter receiving the member."

Who should notify the treasurer general—the regent, corresponding secretary, registrar or treasurer?

Answer: As a general rule, each officer attends to the business, including the correspondence, connected with his own office. From the definition of the term, it would appear that the registrar would most logically notify the national headquarters in the above case. On the other hand, since the one notified is the treasurer general, it might be held that the treasurer should notify the national officer.

Where there is possibility of confusion, the bylaws or standing rules should define the duties of the various officers. If there is no rule, there is doubtless some custom which, so long as it is followed without disagreement, virtually has the force of a rule.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

(Answers to Correspondents)

PATTEN—This is a patronymic surname and comes originally from *Patrick*. It has a curious history, which shows in what a haphazard way our ancestors settled their surnames. Thus, the son of *Patrick* became *Patson*, and then *Paton*. Afterward *Paton*, which still survives as a surname, also became through imitative spelling *Patten*.

Haydon is a local surname derived from a parish in Dorset, England, from which its first owner probably migrated.

Ffoulke—The surname is from the old personal name *Fulke* or *Fulque*, which was a family name of the Angevine Kings. After the accession of Henry II it was very popular in England. Among the names derived from it are *Fulkes, Fakes, Faux*, and *Fawkes*; while the entries in the medieval Rolls are equally varied, for we find *Fowlke, Fowke, Fulk, Foke*, and *Fulke*. The double spelling of the initial letter in the modern name is merely a survival of the medieval practice of expressing a capital by two small letters.

Steel, Steele—These names are spelled both ways in English and Scottish names. In the surname period there were no rules of spelling, and everyone spelled his name as fancy dictated. The fact that Sir Walter Raleigh spelled his name in 18 different ways, and that Shakespeare himself left various spellings of his name, shows that even in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries uniformity in spelling was not regarded as of any importance.

Perseverance

BUT little is accomplished because but little is vigorously attempted; and but little is attempted, because difficulties are magnified. A timorously cautious spirit, so far from acting with resolution, will never think itself in possession of the preliminaries for acting at all. Perhaps perseverance has been the radical principle of every truly great character.—*J. Foster.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Pleasant Deception

(Pasadena Independent)

Pasadena, Calif.

THIS is a story about a poor widow who was grossly deceived by a Pasadena business man.

She will be 80 years old in June, and she owns a very modest little home in Altadena, but has such a slender income that making both ends meet is a serious problem. Therefore, when she recently discovered that it was essential to have a new cesspool dug on her premises it was a matter of the gravest concern, because at best it would take more than two months' income to pay for it.

Someone gave her the name of a firm of cesspool contractors and she went to see one of the partners in the firm. He gave her a price which she thinks was reasonable enough, though it was far beyond her means. She told him so. He asked her a great many questions and finally inquired whether she could pay for the work in installments. She said she would think it over. . . .

She went back to the contractor and told him she thought she could pay $5 down and $4 a month.

He made an agreement with her to that effect, and then asked her if she would have any objection if the work were done on Sunday, as that would be more convenient for him. She agreed to it.

So a week ago yesterday, early in the morning, the contractor showed up. "Are you going to do it all by yourself?" she asked him while he was unloading his tools.

"Oh, no," he answered, "there will be a couple of others along pretty soon." In a few minutes three other men, who seemed to be employees of the contractor, arrived and they all went to work.

During the day one of the men fell into conversation with her and learned that the faucets in the bath tub had been out of order for a long time. "Now isn't that a strange coincidence?" he said. "I happen to be a plumber, so I'll take a look at them." After inspecting the bathroom he went away for a little while and returned with new faucets and replaced the old ones.

About that time the other man had finished the cesspool; and as they were leaving the owner produced her $5 and tendered it to the contractor. Then all the men laughed. "Well, I'll tell you what," the contractor said. "We didn't have anything else to do today, and we needed the exercise, so we're not going to charge you anything. And if you need anything else in our line just let us know." And with that they all piled into the contractor's auto and rode away.

Daily Anecdote

Repose vs. Reputation

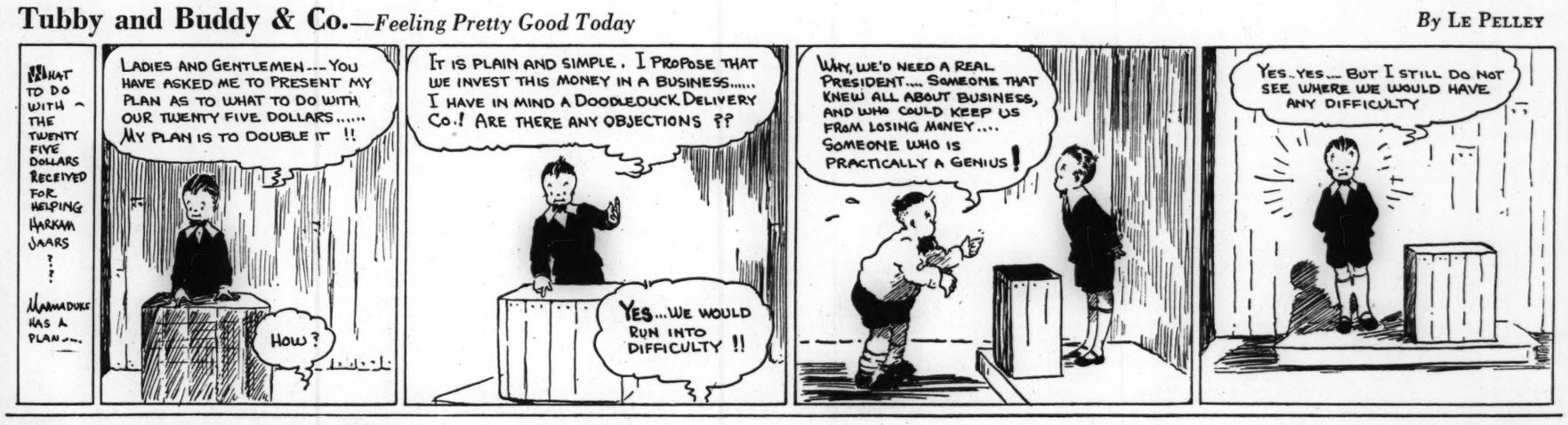
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SIR ISAAC NEWTON avoided controversy. He disliked having the calm repose of his life interrupted by literary disputes.

At the time when his treatise on "Optics" was ready for the press, some objections were made to it. He accordingly deferred publication of it, saying: "I should reproach myself were I to sacrifice repose to run after reputation, which is only a shadow."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Feeling Pretty Good Today*

By LE PELLEY


WHAT TO DO WITH THE TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS RECEIVED FOR HELPING HARKAM JAARS ? ? ?
MARMADUKE HAS A PLAN...
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN... YOU HAVE ASKED ME TO PRESENT MY PLAN AS TO WHAT TO DO WITH OUR TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS..... MY PLAN IS TO DOUBLE IT !!
HOW?
IT IS PLAIN AND SIMPLE. I PROPOSE THAT WE INVEST THIS MONEY IN A BUSINESS..... I HAVE IN MIND A DOODLEDUCK DELIVERY CO.! ARE THERE ANY OBJECTIONS ??
YES...WE WOULD RUN INTO DIFFICULTY !!
WHY, WE'D NEED A REAL PRESIDENT.... SOMEONE THAT KNEW ALL ABOUT BUSINESS, AND WHO COULD KEEP US FROM LOSING MONEY.... SOMEONE WHO IS PRACTICALLY A GENIUS!
YES..YES... BUT I STILL DO NOT SEE WHERE WE WOULD HAVE ANY DIFFICULTY

The Adventures of Waddles—*'Props' for the School Play*

By THE HAGERS

"HERE'S WHAT WE'LL NEED FOR OUR FIRST ACT— A MOON, A TREE, A BENCH," BUD QUACKED.
"AND SOMETHING THAT HOLDS WATER SO PART OF THE MAGIC POND WILL SHOW."
"A BENCH, BUD, I CAN GUARANTEE. A MOON, A TREE, A POND—LET'S SEE—
I THINK I HAVE IT, SIRS! KEEP COOL! TOMORROW I'LL SEE YOU AT SCHOOL.

Odds and Ends

With the Morning Milk!

The latest product to be delivered to the household doorstep is "bottled ice cream." The ingredients can be transformed into a quart of ice cream after three hours in the refrigerator.

Weather by Phone

A new type of telephone service gives residents of Berlin any kind of specialized information about the weather. The service is particularly designed for tradesmen, sportsmen and hotelkeepers.

And Now Meat!

A chain of retail meat stores in Los Angeles has announced a money-back-if-not-satisfied guarantee on all sales.

Advantages of Aviation

The aviator at an altitude of 10,000 feet sees the sunrise 10 minutes before his colleague on the ground.

Light Music

A featherweight grand piano has been built especially for the world's largest Zeppelin, the Hindenburg.

A Third of Taxes

Motorists in New York State pay approximately 30 cents of every 100 cents turned over to tax collectors.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. At first they're tough, but soon they're comprehensible. Please make 'em harder—and more sensible!—Beginner.

2. Bluest, Bluets, Bustle, Sublet.

3. Waste, Actor, Stone, Tonic, Erect.

4. Dull, Dell, Fell, Peel, Keel, Keen.

5. 2 Y's U R. 2 y's U B. I C U R 2 y's 4 me. (Too wise you are, too wise you be. I see you are too wise for me.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Piecemeal Peacemaking

THERE haven't been many Nobel peace prizes these last war-threatened years. With diplomacy approaching bankruptcy in its repeated failures to stop war, the Nobel committee has on several occasions found no outstanding peacemaker. But may we suggest that for the next award it consider Cordell Hull? His long interest in better international relations, his services at the London Economic Conference and the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo last year, his earnest work for a safer, sounder neutrality, or even his general effort as Secretary of State to increase American contributions to the cause of peace, might not of themselves justify the award. But certainly the quiet and slow, yet definite and immensely practical, work he has accomplished in reversing the tide of economic nationalism with reciprocal trade treaties such as that just announced with France, merits highest regard.

The Franco-American treaty follows the general pattern of this unspectacular peacemaking. To fully appreciate this we must look a bit at the general economic war that has been raging for several years. This strife has been less deadly and less noisy than the World War, but in one way as destructive. And by its ever-increasing hardships and tensions it has driven peoples to seek relief in dictatorships and actual military aggression. Its weapons have been competitive currency depreciation, unscalable tariff walls, retaliatory trade embargoes, discriminatory quotas, shipping subsidies and plain dumping.

Into this struggle Mr. Hull entered with an unpretentious plan for piecemeal pacification. He quietly pressed on with modest reciprocal trade agreements, at first making barely a dent on the wide economic battle front. For months only small sectors were pacified by treaties with minor nations, chiefly in Latin America. The agreement with Cuba opened a somewhat larger area to a freer flow of trade. Another Canadian treaty last winter showed the possibilities in this method. Even before the new arrangement with France one third of American foreign trade had been affected by Mr. Hull's reciprocal treaties.

Reciprocity in these treaties does not mean complete free trade. It means careful, gradual easing of restrictions within certain limits where it is believed freer exchange of goods will do the most good and the least harm. Thus in the new treaty the items affected comprise only about one third of the total value of the trade between France and the United States. But this method recognizes that more trade is a good thing and already its effects are apparent in increased imports *and* exports.

The knowledge that under the natural operation of the laws of supply and demand nations find it advantageous to exchange goods has almost disappeared in the economic war of the last few years. Every country has looked with animosity toward even its best customers and has indulged in a futile effort to sell without buying. Each forgets that international trade is in the end a system of barter, goods brought in being more useful than those sent out or no one would wish to bring them in. Mr. Hull has helped to awaken peoples to these fundamentals of economics and has found ways to make them actually operative in trade relations. But his work has perhaps even greater value on its political side. For in the midst of an economic world war his reciprocal treaties have positively pacified definite areas. That is modest but tremendously important peacemaking.

Bombshell in the Budget

ATTENTION in Massachusetts political circles this past fortnight has been focused on two subjects: the fake bombs which were sent to Governor Curley, and the not-so-fake budget which Governor Curley sent to the Legislature. Of the bombs, only one arrived, and that was found to be devoid of explosive. The other "bomb" package, opened by the state police, held among other things some excelsior, half a pound of pink peppermint candies, five pieces of tinfoil and a message, "Your time has come, you brave man."

The budget, on the other hand, contains some rather appallingly steep expenditures and has been a highly charged subject ever since it went to the House of Representatives two weeks ago. The budget bill is now awaiting action by the House Ways and Means Committee on cuts restored by the Senate.

During a series of exciting sessions, the House hacked $2,775,000 off the budget. The Governor held more than one frantic council of war when some of his own party members began to desert him. But the Senate folded up almost completely under Curley dominance and docilely brought the budget back to $69,652,709, which is likely to mean a state tax rise of $14,000,000. This would cause detonation aplenty if thrown to the taxpayers.

It appears upon reflection that the dynamite left out of the bomb got into the budget instead.

HOIST-UP-BY-THE-BOOTSTRAPS note: A Pennsylvania legislator is pushing for passage of a bill authorizing a state lottery to benefit people dependent upon relief.

Undershafts, Unlimited

THE Undershafts are always with us. George Bernard Shaw's character from "Major Barbara" has become a symbol of the armaments dealer the world over. The type, unfortunately, is all too accurate, as investigations into the arms business continue to show. Mr. Undershaft acknowledged almost boastfully that he equipped any and all comers with the most up-to-date machines of slaughter, showing no fear or favor to friend or foe, and only asking his just dues in good, honest money.

That was in a play. But recently, and in "real life," one of Great Britain's armorers was questioned by a Royal Commissioner as to whether he thought his business helped or hindered peace efforts. He replied he was not a "purist" in these matters. A well-known radio commentator rather appropriately complimented the arms maker on his reply by observing that here was one member of the carnage cartel "not afraid to admit what he thinks he is."

In 1909 a cry was resounding throughout Britain:

> We want eight, and won't wait.

That meant eight battleships, because it had been reported that Germany was secretly building. The reports were traced to a member of an armaments firm. In about a year the money involved in contracts for armaments had mounted precipitately, with private dockyards instead of government plants getting the orders.

That is history. But today British taxpayers are faced with new burdens because other peoples' armaments, and especially Germany's, it is said, must be matched. Mr. Lloyd George, before the Royal Commission investigating the British arms trade, has just thrown doubts on the program by recalling the sources of earlier scares which lay behind arms increases. And Prof. William A. Bone has massed statistics to prove the impossibility of Germany's having rearmed in anything like the supposed extent.

These are voices of reason crying in a wilderness of suspicion—possibly in a wilderness of misdirected suspicion. The unsettled state of world affairs may call for more arms. But more cool-headedness is the great need, and the drive for more arms in itself is adding to unsettlement. Only the Undershafts appear to be serene, doing their job in the good old-fashioned way, while the peoples pay their good old-fashioned dollars and pounds and francs, and run the good old-fashioned risks.

A School of Self-Government

"THE most unpopular thing in America today is the strike," remarked a veteran labor organizer a few days ago. "We are going into a new era of conciliation. Strikes are war. Labor can win more by agreement than by battle." The observation comes from within the automobile industry, where the youngest of the big American trade unions, after a probationary year, is just beginning to run itself. The automobile workers' union finds many members preferring co-operation to strikes.

In the labor movement's history of more than a century, this union exhibits something unique—the largest attempt to organize the new mass-production workers, that growing host of the semiskilled. Like people, trade unions have their individualities, reflected from their work. The printers are noted in the labor world for their thoughtful precision in making decisions, the teamsters for their rough directness, and already the auto workers for their speed. Haste and inexperience threaten their fledgling union, which enrolls less than a tenth of the industry.

A democratic trade union makes a school of self-government, and so, incidentally, in company with many another self-determining institution, furnishes a buttress to the republic. The organized auto workers have already gained more by conciliation than is publicly understood. The policy of picking up a little here and there by agreement with employers, like the savings habit, is unspectacular and calls for restraint, but ultimately may yield substantial progress. Discipline may also at times require the general union to squash a strike in order to save a parts manufacturer from ruin.

If organized labor is going to make a bigger place for itself, it must learn more and more of self-government, of courage and firmness in meeting the weaknesses peculiar to organization. Labor must accept more responsibilities. While labor may ask government for help, the influence of labor will be fashioned according to labor's own wisdom.

A GROUP of Government experts under the chairmanship of Louis Brunlow of Chicago has been appointed by the Chief Executive to rescue the Presidency of the United States from what is considered an impossible managerial job. As far as President Roosevelt is concerned, the Republicans believe they are working along this line.

AS THE RESULT of numerous complaints, Washington (D. C.) police are now confronted with the task of taking a census of the capital's belligerent bees and their owners. It is assumed that, due to the somewhat unusual conditions surrounding the city, unusual care will be exercised to differentiate the "political bee" from the common or garden variety.

The Case for George III

Book News of the Day

COULD the American patriots who melted the statue of George III and turned it into bullets have spent their time better in melting wax with which to seal their ears against the persuasive voice of Samuel Adams? Such seems to be the implication of Honoré Morrow's novel of 1774, LET THE KING BEWARE! (New York: Morrow. $2.50). Quite the reverse of the iconoclasts, Mrs. Morrow has glorified two unpopular men of the period, George III and Lord North.

The scene of the novel is England, particularly Kew, where George III had his simple farmhouse palace; 7 Craven Street in London, where Benjamin Franklin lodged, and the houses of Parliament. The angle of approach is the Tory view of the struggle between England and her American colonies. This is the view of Tristram Amory, young expatriated American and hero of the romance, and of course, it is the view of the chief historical character, George III.

* * *

Instead of representing George as a stupid, stubborn, ill-informed man, abetted by an equally stupid, stubborn and ill-informed Prime Minister, the author makes the King personally attractive, generous and honest, devoted to the cause of the Empire, and a faithful student of all available information concerning the colonies. Lord North, too, for all his ugly features and thick voice, is also made honest, an able public speaker and a hard worker.

It is Mrs. Morrow's desire to emphasize the fact that both these men really wanted to conciliate the colonies, and that there was one American who, taken into genuine, face-to-face collaboration, could have worked out with them a scheme for keeping America in the Empire. That man was Franklin. Their goals were the same, but the King could not see with Franklin's eyes, or trust him.

As for young Tristram Amory, the fiery young lover in the story, he is said to have been the richest man in America, a loyalist, tarred and feathered by the Sons of Liberty, the victim of burning and looting and contumely, and furious with his injuries and the wrongheadedness of Samuel Adams's rabble. He sought England as the happy land of his dreams, but found small peace there, with Whigs and Tories at odds on the American question, Burke and Lord Chatham doing their utmost to discredit the King and the Ministry, and every drawing room, tavern and street corner boiling with contrary opinions.

* * *

Amory found love in the person of the Queen's charming Assistant to the Wardrobe, a girl modeled, by the way, upon Fanny Burney. Here, too, there was no peace because the Queen meant to retain her young lady, and Amory was resolved not to become a permanent member of the Royal Household. But that problem in time was settled to the satisfaction of the lovers.

Interesting are the portraits of Franklin, Burke, Lord Chatham, Lord Howe and Mrs. Schwellenberg, head of Queen Charlotte's Household. W. K. R.

Forcing Him Off the Road

Peter Is Agog

LONDON is in the grip of children. It is holiday time, and the streets, museums, shops and historical spots are over-run by young and eager faces. Little boys in school caps decorated by school insignia—usually a lion or tiger or other virile type of animal—little girls in their inevitable sailor hats and long blue coats, with Alice-in-Wonderland hair trailing down their shoulders.

Behind the children, parents follow rather shyly, with a look which might mean that they wonder if they left the kettle boiling, or that they have seen all this before. . . . Peter's lion admonishes "Be strong"—but really the Holiday-Parent needs such a reminder more . . . for Peter, and probably the other children too, are the Complete Tourists.

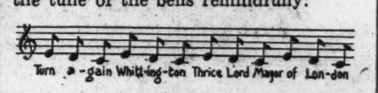
I thought I knew London until he showed it to me. But after a few days of being towed about the city by his small and eager hand, I began to take note in many directions.

For instance, how many times had I passed those lions in Trafalgar Square without seeing that they smiled? How many times had I heard of the Guildhall without realizing that this was the home of "Gog" and "Magog"? Nor had I understood before how cheerful, how meticulous in detail were the pictures of Dutch interiors to be found in various galleries. These were Peter's choice.

* * *

"Um," he dismissed the Rembrandts, the Raphael's, and da Vinci's, running eagerly along to another little Dutch room inhabited by a Dutch mother and child and small black kitten. The quiet, homely warmth of the picture struck home and I too felt it for the first time.

How easily the golden gates of inquiry swing inward when you are seven. To me, they often seem barred, but not to Peter. Those leading into the Council Chamber in the Guildhall were locked, but not for long. Presently a nice big key was letting us through, and Peter was for sitting in the seat occupied by the Lord Mayor. Dissuaded from this, he demanded to know whether Dick Whittington had also sat there, and hummed the tune of the bells remindfully:



He enlists the guards to work for him instantly we enter a sightseeing area. No matter how imposing their proportions, nor how forbidding their countenances, he has Questions which are answered fulsomely. I had heard vaguely about Gog and Magog. I knew that their replicas were carried in the Lord Mayor's procession, and that they were rather unprepossessing giants altogether. But Peter knew more than this:

"Does Gog really come down at midnight?" he asked the guard.

"So they say," the guard evaded. "But I've never stayed to see. Would you like to come and see some night?"

Peter thought this over. "He's not so terribly big," he finally decided, "but I have to go to bed at seven." So he and the guard went off to examine the walls where the Great Fire had left its smudge through the ages, and Peter wondered if the firemen found it very hot!

Peter's London is all agog with the children who have made history in it. The Princes in the Tower; Peter Pan of Kensington Gardens; the choir boys in the Abbey singing in their high, sweet sopranos; these and others he sought at their sources.

And—"Those," he informed me, when we visited the Tower of London, "are Yeomen of the Guard." He said it rather clearly in the stillness of that ancient keep and one of them heard.

"How did you know?" he asked Peter.

"I've seen little play soldiers like you," Peter explained, and we were off to find all the stairs that disappeared into walls. The Tower was a play fort and we owned it for an hour. . . .

* * *

We have sailed our ship in the Round Pond with a bevy of other little boys, and joined in the merriment when a duck tried to ride stow-away on it. On our Sunday walk in Richmond Park, we turned into a corner of it I had never seen before—a children's playground with swings. Children, I believe, have an instinct about such things, like birds about building nests. They head you along in the direction of other children; they *feel* activity a long way off.

It has rained nearly every day of Peter's holiday, but what does he care? You can see quite as much in a mackintosh as in a great coat, and there seem to be hundreds of little blue mackintoshes wherever we go, their owners all storing up nuggets of information as squirrels do their winter's supply . . . and there is most often a cake shop "handy-by" where warm milk and buns follow the 4 o'clock slump in touring.

Peter's London is alive, young, eager, romantic. Every vessel on the Thames is a possible Queen Mary. And when the Tower Bridge "cracked in two" to let a fishing craft with tall brown sails swim through, I, too, stood willingly until everything had come together again, in order to be sure nothing more worth watching would happen in that spot just then! D. D.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Cash vs. Credit

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just received your issue which contained an item dealing with a speech made by Mr. Rupert E. Beckett, head of the Westminster Bank. It concludes:

> The latter sum (£322,000,000) is the amount now on deposit in the Westminster Bank, a sum therefore, which Mr. Beckett, as chairman, has to be ready at any time to repay, a thing which all Britain's "big five" banks have always been able to do with promptitude.

The total amount of bullion, cash and notes in Great Britain is *less than* £500,000,000, about half of which is in circulation and half in the banks. Bank deposits total well over £2,000,000,000, so that far from the banks being able to meet the full demands of their depositors if made simultaneously, they could only meet them to the extent of about 10 per cent. That is why credit banking is said to be founded on faith—the faith that the banks can, and will, meet their liabilities to their customers as required. Credit banking has perforce to be carried on by faith, for the substance is not there—only 10 per cent of it. The remaining 90 per cent consists of insubstantial book entries, but it is on this "book-entry" money that bankers charge interest, as pointed out by Mary Burt Messer contributing to your Weekly Magazine Section under the title "Age of Plenty."

Birmingham, Eng. C. HOWARD

Progress Since 1930

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your extended weekly Latin-American article, carrying the headline, "Dominican Republic Exiles Report Dictatorial Regime," seems to offer conclusions hardly worthy of the international reputation of your journal.

The facts regarding the Dominican Republic, both in the past and present, are readily ascertainable. The nation, oppressed and enslaved, as were all Latin-American countries for centuries, declared its final independence in 1844. This act, instead of bringing liberation and opportunity for the people, brought forth an eighty-six year period of chaos, unbridled license on the part of unscrupulous leaders, insecurity and poverty for the people—a period that ended only in 1930 with the election of Rafael L. Trujillo to the Presidency.

President Trujillo entered office to find the national treasury drained, with tremendous obligations staring him in the face—with widespread unemployment, poverty and even starvation everywhere—with a disillusioned, almost hopeless, populace. And to cap the climax, eighteen days later, the most severe disaster in the history of the Americas swooped on Santo Domingo.

Five years have seen rebuilding of the destroyed capital. The Dominican Republic is one of only three nations in the world that has annually balanced its budget. The foreign debt has been diminished by $4,000,000, and there has not been default or even one day's postponement in the paying of interest on foreign bonds—a unique record. An unprecedented program of public works—financed entirely from current revenue—has built bridges, highways, postal and telegraph communications, schools, libraries, hospitals, public buildings, harbors throughout the nation. Unemployment has disappeared. Agricultural and commercial production have increased mightily. Illiteracy is fast disappearing, with more than 100,000 children in schools, and thousands of adults taking special courses.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC NEWS SERVICE
Washington, D. C.

Getting at the Roots

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read Mr. Guthland's letter in the Monitor, and sympathize with him in his perplexity. However, I hardly think your "Editor's Note," by itself, will set him right.

You state that lower prices, moderation of tariff policy, and a curb on price monopoly would assist recovery within our present system. He may well observe that these, taken by themselves, do not effect the primary purpose of putting men back at work. Lower prices can mean lower wages, or technocratic advancement, with fewer employees. Lower tariffs can result in higher prices for domestic goods. Price monopoly has the alternate of ruthless competition with all its evils. In order to have any lasting effect on recovery, these devices must be used in conjunction with proper distribution of purchasing power!

Less of the material, more of the spiritual, proper education along social and economic lines, intelligent and scientific planning, and the realization that there is enough for all: these are needed for a more perfect distribution.

But for "entrenched greed," all things would be added unto us.

New York, N. Y. ALFRED B. CLARK

The Wide Horizon

Tweaking the Tiger's Tail

By George Aubrey Hastings

NEW YORK CITY is going to have a new charter—again. Perhaps. One is proposed by a Charter Revision Commission headed by Thomas D. Thacher, after fifteen months' work, and will be submitted to a referendum at the November election.

Such proposals are perennial. No sooner had Manhattan Island and the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Bronx, Richmond, Queens and their congeries of villages been consolidated into Greater New York, than a movement for revision of the charter began. Most of the revisions since have been additions, and the charter has grown to a tome of 2400 pages. The last substantial revision was in 1902.

The present Charter Revision Commission was appointed by Mayor LaGuardia. Its preliminary report and draft of a charter contains 200 pages. Although the document could hardly be packed into nine pages of an ordinary-sized newspaper, and neither the man in the street nor politicians and office holders had read much more of it than the headlines, discussion flared forth immediately, with adverse criticisms predominating. Fusionists, Republicans, Democrats and Socialists belabored it.

Although Republican Borough President Harvey, of Queens, charged it "could not have been more adroitly planned for the interest of Tammany Hall" if it had "been written by Richard Croker himself," nevertheless Tammany tomahawks are being sharpened in the Seventeenth Street wigwam and in district clubhouses where district leaders view with alarm the wiping out of the present Board of Aldermen. While long regarded as outmoded and a fifth wheel on the municipal wagon, the board still provides a fine batch of $5000 a year jobs for the faithful, besides other patronage.

* * *

Borough President Ingersoll, of Brooklyn, elected on a Fusion ticket, had the kindest words to say for the revision, declaring that "instead of trying to legislate into existence some impractical and impossible millennium they have sought to preserve and strengthen the best features of our present structure of municipal government."

Judge Samuel Seabury, whose investigation of corruption and mismanagement of New York's government was followed by the resignation of Mayor Walker under fire, the overthrow of Tammany Hall, and the election of a Fusion government, stated that "it seems to me that the commission lacked vision and failed to meet the expectations of the people for real changes in the city government. The borough presidents are, I believe, wholly unnecessary, and I think the legislative power of the city should be vested in a single council elected by proportional representation. . . . On the whole, my judgment is that the proposed charter is a step, although a very short step, in the right direction."

The present drive for a new charter gained its momentum as a result of the Seabury investigation. Mr. Seabury made proposals for one in his report to the Legislature, but they were ignored. After his election, Mayor LaGuardia obtained the appointment of a commission of twenty-eight, of which former Gov. Alfred E. Smith was chairman and Mr. Seabury a member. After several months, the commission foundered on the rocks of the future of borough governments, and of proportional representation. Mr. Seabury and Mr. Smith resigned, the commission was legislated out of office and the present body created.

The most serious question in connection with the proposed charter is the wisdom of submitting it to referendum at this election. Inevitably its importance will be overshadowed by national and state issues. A time when public attention could be focused more exclusively on so important a matter would be preferable.

* * *

It would be easy, in the maze of details embraced in the new proposals and the criticisms and controversial aspects, to lose sight of their importance. Though they do not go as far as some wish, and ahy thorough overhauling is bound to step on political toes and disturb intrenched political interests, it is encouraging to see that the demand for a revision of the cumbersome and complex existing charter will not down.

The draft offers a concrete basis for discussion. It brings the question squarely into the forum of public study and debate.

It was just 250 years ago that New York obtained its first charter—granted by the British Crown. Today the city, with its seven million inhabitants, has become a governmental unit larger, more complex, with more diversified problems and greater expenditures than most of the states. It takes courage to tackle the task of charting a new charter for such a city, of modernizing its governmental machinery, of eliminating logrolling and purely partisan control, and substituting efficient administrative and business management. Any sound effort in that direction is encouraging not only to New York but to municipal government everywhere.